

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

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## INDICATIONS THAT HOUSE WILL ADOPT PEACE RESOLUTIONS

Vote in Special Rule to Limit Debate Was 213 to 155—Democrats Charge an Attempt to Embarrass President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House of Representatives started yesterday the consideration of the Porter resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany and safeguarding to this country all rights conferred on it by the armistice and the Treaty of Versailles under the threat of applying economic pressure. Debate in the House raged all the day with broadsides fired on each side of the House. Indications were that the peace resolution will be adopted late today by a substantial majority.

There was only one test vote yesterday. The vote was on the adoption of the special rule brought in by the majority, which limits debate to nine hours, fixes 5 o'clock today as the time limit for the final vote and prohibits amendments to the resolution. The rule was adopted by a vote of 213 to 155.

On the whole, the debate took a strictly partisan tinge from the moment it opened with the adoption of the special rule. Only seven Democrats voted for the rule, but other Democrats supported the resolution in course of the debate, and it is probable that as many as 15 to 20 Democrats may vote for the resolution. There were no indications, however, that the Republican majority can roll up a two-thirds vote for the measure, which, in the last analysis, is necessary to override the veto of the President. One Republican, Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts, voted with the Democrats against the rule.

### Political Capital

The Republican supporters of the measure took the stand that, since the Treaty of Peace failed of passage in the Senate, it was clearly the duty as well as the right of Congress to take steps to bring about normal conditions both at home and as between this country and Germany. The Democrats countered that Congress cannot assume functions which constitutionally belong to the executive branch of the government, and asserted that a desire to embarrass the President and make political capital was the mainspring of the peace maneuver.

In presenting the special rule for the consideration of the resolution Philip P. Campbell (R.), Representative from Kansas and chairman of the Rules Committee, urged that in seeking the passage of the measure Congress was merely giving legal recognition to the fact that the war with Germany had ended nearly a year and a half ago. Adoption of the resolution, Mr. Campbell argued, would place the United States upon a normal footing without sacrificing or surrendering any of the rights or privileges secured through the successful termination of the war.

"Automatic war powers are galling to a free people in time of peace," Representative Campbell continued. "Labor, industry, business and commerce are all impatient to resume a status under the laws and conditions that pertain to peace. It is the duty of Congress to withdraw from the President the powers granted to him in time of peace."

### President Attacked and Defended

Attacking President Wilson for opposing the peace move, Representative Campbell asserted: "He first kept us out of war and now he would keep us in war, although the war has long since ended," a course which he declared "unreasonable" since the President told Congress on Nov. 11, 1918, that "the war thus comes to an end."

E. W. Pou (D.), Representative from North Carolina, asserted that the House of Representatives had no power to take any steps toward peace. "Whatever you may think of the President on this side of the aisle," said Mr. Pou, "he won his fight for the League of Nations, and that alone, without anything else of his great career, was enough to win immortality."

"The Republicans would have been glad to have the President bring about peace at any time if only he had done it," said S. D. Fess (R.), Representative from Ohio. "The President could have ended the war technically any time if he had been willing to do so. He was not willing, and is not willing and it is up to Congress to act."

S. G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, in calling up the resolution, urged Congress to act for peace.

"It is now upward of 17 months since the signing of the armistice," said Mr. Porter, "and the President still retains his war powers and refuses to surrender them unless the Senate yields to his arbitrary views as to the terms and conditions of the Treaty of Peace."

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, made a stirring appeal to his Democratic colleagues to vote for the resolution. "There is a deadlock, and the Treaty is dead," he asserted. "We might as well recognize that fact and meet the situation."

## WORLD FINANCIAL CONGRESS IN MAY

Leading Financial Authorities of Forty States Invited by League to Attend

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that a world's financial conference is proposed to be held in Brussels during the first week of May, to which 40 of the world's leading states, including the recent belligerents as well as neutrals, will be invited by the Council of the League of Nations. Trade credits, taxation values, standardization of budgets, and foreign exchange will be discussed by the representatives, who will include the world's leading finance ministers, bankers, and other financial authorities.

It is understood that the countries participating will agree to place before the conference their full financial position, including the balance sheets of forthcoming budgets, debt and credit, with a statement of any existing difficulties in meeting their obligations. In order that a comprehensive plan may be devised to meet the present financial situation, it is hoped that the United States will send a representative to this conference.

### Mr. Lloyd George's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Prime Minister, who returned to London last night, met the French Ambassador at 10 Downing Street this morning. Subsequently a cabinet meeting was held over which Mr. Lloyd George presided. The Premier proposes to leave London on Saturday next for the Supreme Allied Conference at San Remo.

It is understood that he will sail from Southampton for Marseilles, where he will go to San Remo by rail. The conference will probably last a fortnight.

## FORCED MILITARY PLAN NEAR DEFEAT

Advocates, Admitting Failure of Effort, Seek to Amend Bill to Provide for Voluntary Training Under Federal Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sensing the inevitable defeat of the plan for universal compulsory military training as embodied in the Wadsworth bill, the advocates of this policy yesterday executed a skillful maneuver calculated to save something out of the "wreck." In the midst of the debate, an amendment to the bill was offered whereby voluntary training was substituted for compulsory training.

Joseph I. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, submitted an amendment intended as a substitute for the obligatory service feature of the bill, and whereby it is provided that men between the ages of 18 and 28 may be eligible to receive four months' training at the expense of the government in any one year.

Protagonists of compulsory training admitted that the proposal was put forward in order to save something out of the wreckage, as it were. They also admitted that there was no hope that the Senate or the House would adopt straight-out obligatory service in time of peace.

The maneuver was viewed with suspicion by the forces in the Senate that had fought the training feature of the Wadsworth bill. This suspicion was voiced by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, administration leader, who asked unanimous consent that the vote on the amendment be postponed until today, as senators in the meantime would be able to form an estimate of the intent and significance of the substitution of "voluntary" for "obligatory."

James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, chairman of the committee, asserted that there was no sinister intent behind the amendment, and that it was offered merely because the advocates of compulsory service realized that the Senate was unwilling to go that far at that time.

"It is perfectly obvious," said Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, "that compulsory military training could not pass the Senate, and still more obvious that it could not pass the House. I am myself in thorough accord with the policy of the bill as it stands. I do not see how any objection can be made if the training is made voluntary. It is much better to take voluntary training than no training at all. The training that is aimed at is too valuable and too important to be lost entirely."

Senator Wadsworth estimated that under a voluntary system of training the estimates of the number of men that would take advantage of the government's offer ranged from 50,000 to 75,000 men each year. What Mr. Hitchcock called "a sudden right about face" found the opponents of compulsory service taken somewhat off their guard and not quite prepared to take a roll call on "voluntary" service. The move is expected to develop considerable support in the Senate. A vote is expected today.

## CRIMES COMMITTED BY SINN FEIN LISTED

British White Book Records Large Number of Outrages Perpetrated in Ireland During the Last Fifteen Months

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday)—There was an outbreak of fire at the Whitehead post office here, accompanied by a series of explosions at 2 a. m. this morning. The postmaster and police found a quantity of hay and straw ablaze, and a number of cartridges were also found. The fire was extinguished before much damage was done.

A White Paper, issued in London today, shows the number of Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland for 15 months, from January 1, 1918, to March 29, 1920, is 1089 in Leinster; 137 in Connaught, and 588 in Munster.

During this period 31 police, military and other officials and five civilians were murdered, 81 persons fired upon, and 32 assaulted. There were 47 incendiary fires and 103 cases of injury to property, also 54 cases of firing into dwellings.

### Picketing Held Punishable

Ruling of United States Courts Cited as Applying to Embassy Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department yesterday made known its view that picketing of the British Embassy constitutes an offense of a serious nature, whereas picketing the department itself is a matter of small consequence. It was said that the activities of the pickets near the Embassy impose upon the United States Government an affirmative and positive duty, whereas picketing of the department was "merely one of the humors of our civilization."

Three more women were arrested yesterday charged with violating Section 4062 of the Revised Statutes through their picketing of the Embassy in the cause of Irish independence. They were asked whether they knew that the building was the British Embassy, and whether, when they replied that they did know it to be the Embassy, they would cease marching before it. They said they would not, and were taken to the House of Detention. It was contended that the banners they carried yesterday, which were the same as those carried in the picketing of the State Department, could not be construed as an insult to the British Embassy, because the banners quoted words from a speech alleged to have been made in 1916 by Bainbridge Colby, now Secretary of State. The statute under which the charge against the women is brought reads as follows:

"Every person who violates any safe conduct or passport duly obtained and issued under authority of the United States, or who assaults, strikes, wounds, imprisons, or in any other manner offers violence to the person of a public minister in violation of the law of nations, shall be imprisoned for not more than three years, and fined at the discretion of the court."

The courts, it is said, have ruled that an insult to a diplomatic representative is an assault within the meaning of the law. It is pointed out that foreign representatives are peculiarly dependent upon the nation to which they are accredited for protection, since they have not the right of redress through the courts that is enjoyed by citizens.

Marquess of Londonderry Hopeful  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BELFAST, Ireland (Thursday)—The Marquess of Londonderry, speaker of the House of Commons, is expected to visit the United States in the near future.

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## COURT EXTENDS THE INJUNCTION

Justice Pierce Issues Order in Christian Science Case to Prevent Interference With Publications

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Justice Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon granted an ad interim injunction, the order of notice thereon being returnable May 3, in the case of the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society against Lewis J. Harney, Luther P. Cudworth, James E. Patton, Grace C. Jacobs, Thomas C. Fales, Emma W. Fletcher, John J. Lauppe, Mary N. Bartlett, Charles F. Hackett, Adele M. Marsh, Richard J. Davis, Charles A. Applebee (alias Lawrence A. Almon), and William P. McKenzie.

The bill filed by Charles E. Hughes, Silas A. Strawn and Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the Trustees of the Publishing Society, alleges that the defendants entered into a plan and conspiracy, having for its purpose the nullification of the effect of the decision of the master, Judge Frederic Dodge, in favor of the plaintiffs in the case of Eustace et al. vs. Dickey et al., and attempted the accomplishment of that result by doing those things which the Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, were restrained from doing, and forbidden to do, by the order of the court in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey. It also alleges that all of the defendants, and those cooperating and conspiring with them were planning and intending by such acts to impair and injure the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and to injure and to break down the publications created and inspired by Mrs. Eddy, and used under her direction as instrumentalities for the promotion and extension of Christian Science.

The bill further alleges that while entering upon said plan and conspiracy, and undertaking the things contemplated in pursuance thereof, all the defendants knew the terms of the injunctive order, which had been issued in the case of Eustace vs. Dickey, and were fully aware of the terms of said order and the things forbidden thereby, and that the very things which the defendants planned to undertake and carry out were things which the injunction forbade to be undertaken and carried out.

The defendants are alleged to have joined in public statements that they, not being under injunction, could and would proceed to do in behalf of the trustees things forbidden by said injunction, because, by reason of the injunction, the Directors were unable to do such things in their own behalf.

That among other things the defendant, Harney, for some years secretary to Clifford P. Smith, counsel for the Christian Science Board of Directors, and Committee on Publication, an office held by said Smith under appointment by the Directors, on being informed of the contents of the draft report of the master, caused to be sent out telegrams to state Committees on Publication, subordinates of said Smith, and others, urging that in view of the adverse report of the master, Christian Scientists might well begin to cancel their subscriptions to the periodicals, which were being published by the plaintiffs as organs of the Church, and which were founded and authorized by Mrs. Eddy herself. And that since that time the defendant Harney has been active in doing a series of things, plainly forbidden by the injunction of the court, and seriously injurious to the business of the Publishing Society, and in interference of the administration of the trust by the plaintiffs.

That others of the defendants advertised themselves as an Information Committee, which while not elected, appointed, or designated by any responsible organization as such a committee, either of the Church or otherwise, was a self-constituted committee to carry out the plans and purposes of the conspiracy.

That the defendant Davis represented and held himself out as treasurer of an Employment and Aid Committee, a self-constituted and self-appointed committee, working in union with the other defendants in carrying out the plan and conspiracy.

That the defendant McKenzie participated in the carrying out of the plan and conspiracy.

That the defendant Applebee, otherwise known as Almon, is carrying on a business under the name of The Redaction Press, or other alias names, sending dispatches, statements, or information regarding events occurring or not occurring to certain newspapers, and that the defendant Applebee has been employed and utilized for sending out communications for the purpose of carrying into effect the plan or conspiracy.

That in pursuance of the plan and conspiracy the defendants have undertaken, (a) To procure the cancellation of subscriptions by Christian Scientists and Christian Science Churches to the periodicals of the Publishing Society; (b) By interfering with the employees of the plaintiffs they have attempted to hinder, delay, and prevent the publication of said periodicals on their appointed dates. (c) They have sent out false and misleading reports, statements and information with regard to the administration of the trust by the Trustees, unjustly and unfairly criticizing the conduct and management of their trust by the plaintiffs, and, among other things, that they have wrongfully and falsely charged the plaintiffs with having withheld from the Treasurer of The Mother Church large sums of money due from the Trustees to said Treasurer, and have stated that in connection therewith the plaintiffs have made false entries in their own books. (d) In connection with the dissemination of false and misleading statements, and with a view to embarrass, annoy, and vilify the plaintiffs, said defendants have caused to be circulated among Christian Scientists throughout the United States printed requests which they have urged members of The Mother Church to sign, which requests have been addressed to the plaintiffs as Trustees, and contain false and scandalous statements with regard to the Trustees, to wit, that they do not obey the Manual of The Mother Church, and do not fulfill the demands of the Deed of Trust, that they are not loyal and faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science; while in fact and in truth the plaintiffs do and always have obeyed the Manual of The Mother Church and have faithfully and loyally performed their duties under the Deed of Trust, and have been and are loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science, as has been found to be the truth and the fact in said report of the Master. (e) The defendant McKenzie, cooperating with others of the defendants, and with other persons who are not defendants herein, but employees of the Publishing Society, by concerted action resigned their offices and employment with the intent to injure and embarrass the plaintiffs and prevent the publication in due course of the periodicals of the Publishing Society.

The bill further alleges that the defendants publicly claim that they are acting by the authority and with the approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors, other than Dickey, but that whether such assertion be true in fact, the plaintiffs have no complete information, and are unable to state. That if said acts are performed at the instigation of the directors or with their approval, then the defendants and all of them are consciously violating an injunction of the court for and on behalf of those who do not dare themselves to perform the forbidden acts, but inspire others so to do.

The bill charges that none of the defendants are financially responsible or able to respond in damages to the extent of the injury which they are doing, and are likely to do unless restrained by order of this honorable court, and that unless restrained, will cause serious and irreparable injury to the business of the Publishing Society, will largely damage if not destroy its profits, and will thereby diminish the amount of profits which otherwise the trustees would pay to the support of The Mother Church, depriving The Mother Church of funds which it would otherwise have for its support, and impairing the influence and authority of Mrs. Eddy's publications, doing irreparable injury and practically defeating the purpose of Mrs. Eddy, declared in her trust of "more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by her."

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The bill further alleges that the defendants publicly claim that they are acting by the authority and with the approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors, other than Dickey, but that whether such assertion be true in fact, the plaintiffs have no complete information, and are unable to state. That if said acts are performed at the instigation of the directors or with their approval, then the defendants and all of them are consciously violating an injunction of the court for and on behalf of those who do not dare themselves to perform the forbidden acts, but inspire others so to do.

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The order of court reads as follows: WHEREAS it has been represented unto us, in our Supreme Judicial Court, by HERBERT W. EUSTACE, of said Boston and DAVID B. OGDEN, of said Brookline, both in said Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and LAMONT ROWLANDS, of Piquette, in the State of Mississippi, as they are Trustees under a Deed of Trust dated January 25, 1898, wherein Mary Baker G. Eddy is the donor, complainants, that they, said complainants, have exhibited a Bill of Complaint in our said Court against you, the said respondents, wherein said complainants, among other things, pray for a writ of injunction against you, the said respondents:

We, therefore, in consideration of the premises, do strictly enjoin and command you, the said respondents, and all and every the persons before named, to desist and refrain from taking any further action intended directly or indirectly to impede or interfere with the plaintiffs, or any of them, in the discharge of his or their respective duties under the trust instrument of January 25th, 1898; from carrying out any purpose or plan by either direct or indirect means to compel the plaintiffs, or any of them, to resign their offices as Trustees; to impair, destroy, or in any way injure the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society as conducted by the plaintiff trustees; and from taking any action for the purpose of defeating or tending to defeat the purposes of Mary Baker G. Eddy as set forth and declared in the Trust Deed of January 25th, 1898, until the further order of our said Court, or of some Justice thereof.

That in pursuance of the plan and conspiracy the defendants have undertaken, (a) To procure the cancellation of subscriptions by Christian Scientists and Christian Science Churches to the periodicals of the Publishing Society; (b) By interfering with the employees of the plaintiffs they have attempted to hinder, delay, and prevent the publication of said periodicals on their appointed dates. (c) They have sent out false and misleading reports, statements and information with regard to the administration of the trust by the Trustees, unjustly and unfairly criticizing the conduct and management of their trust by the plaintiffs, and, among other things, that they have wrongfully and falsely charged the plaintiffs with having withheld from the Treasurer of The Mother Church large sums of money due from the Trustees to said Treasurer, and have stated that in connection therewith the plaintiffs have made false entries in their own books. (d) In connection with the dissemination of false and misleading statements, and with a view to embarrass, annoy, and vilify the plaintiffs, said defendants have caused to be circulated among Christian Scientists throughout the United States printed requests which they have urged members of The Mother Church to sign, which requests have been addressed to the plaintiffs as Trustees, and contain false and scandalous statements with regard to the Trustees, to wit, that they do not obey the Manual of The Mother Church, and do not fulfill the demands of the Deed of Trust, that they are not loyal and faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science; while in fact and in truth the plaintiffs do and always have obeyed the Manual of The Mother Church and have faithfully and loyally performed their duties under the Deed of Trust, and have been and are loyal, faithful and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science, as has been found to be the truth and the fact in said report of the Master. (e) The defendant McKenzie, cooperating with others of the defendants, and with other persons who are not defendants herein, but employees of the Publishing Society, by concerted action resigned their offices and employment with the intent to injure and embarrass the plaintiffs and prevent the publication in due course of the periodicals of the Publishing Society.

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## SAVING IN TRUCKS BY DEMURRAGE CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Minister of Transport announces that the increase of demurrage charges on railway companies' trucks, which became operative on January 1, has given gratifying results. February figures, now available, show that wagon detention has decreased by 42 per cent, as compared with December, representing a saving of over 150,000 "wagon-days."

## BRITISH APPROVAL OF FRENCH ACTION EXPECTED IN PARIS

Solidarity of Allies Believed to Be Ruling Motive—Mr. Millerand Gives a Full Explanation of French Movements

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—All interest in international events is now in the attitude England is going to adopt. In diplomatic circles, it is stated that the British cabinet meeting today will approve the French action in the interests of the solidarity of the Allies.

From Frankfurt, the latest news is that the city is quiet and that the Germans are beginning to accept the occupation philosophically. British and other witnesses state that the behavior of the French troops has been very correct, in spite of a certain amount of provocation.

Rumor spread through the city yesterday afternoon that England and the United States had sent an ultimatum to France to withdraw at once. This rumor caused a great amount of excitement. Today it is implicitly denied here that any such action has ever been contemplated by the Allies. Frankfurt newspapers appeared this morning without censorship, but subject to regulation.

### French Premier's Note

The position of France with regard to the occupation of Frankfurt and four other German towns was clearly set out in a message in which Alexander Millerand, the Premier, read to the Council of Ambassadors yesterday. The statement was in reply to the note of the German Chancellor, Herman Muller, and briefly sketched the whole course of events which led up to the extension of the occupied zone by the French Army.

France, Mr. Millerand declared in the note, was bound to take action when she found herself faced, not only by violation of one of the greatest stipulations of the Treaty affecting all the Allies, but by the failure to keep the engagement given her personally by the German Government in the course of the recent negotiations.

After reviewing the actions and policy of the German Government with regard to the Ruhr basin, the note points out that, by the terms of the Treaty, Germany's action forms a casus belli, and called for immediate counter-measures. Germany's action, it was pointed out, was rendered particularly grave by the fact that, in spite of the Allies' insistence, the disarmament clause of the Treaty had not so far been carried out. France, therefore, in face of all the facts, acted in the general interest, while recognizing that she had particular interest in taking steps indispensable to her own safety.

### Conditions of Evacuation

The note concludes by repeating France's promise to evacuate the newly occupied towns as soon as the German troops have been withdrawn from the neutral zone in accord with the Treaty terms. The French Government at the same time protests its willingness to reenter commercial relations with Germany for their mutual advantage, and, while encouraging all efforts at the resumption of relations, states that, in certain cases, the initiative ought to come from France.

### Text of German Note

French Move Declared Not in Accord With Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The attitude of the Allies, and their eventual action, is the chief preoccupation of France. It was the French Government's hope that Germany would make a determined attempt to divide the Allies and to appeal to other nations to take her part against France. It is regarded as pure insolence that Germany should accuse France of violating the Treaty.

Dr. William Mayer, the German chargé d'affaires, submitted to Alexander Millerand, the Premier, this morning a note which was laid before the conference of ambassadors at the Quai d'Orsay. It is officially announced that the following note has been sent to the French Government: "The French Government has made known to the German Government that the commander-in-chief of the Rhine army has received orders to occupy Frankfurt, Hanau, Darmstadt, Homburg and Diernberg because the request that the German advance should be stopped has not been executed. The occupation of these towns took place before the note announcing that occupation was forwarded. In spite of the fact that blood has not flown, it is to the German Government that this result is due."

### Formal Protest Offered

"To avoid further trouble, Germany gave orders to offer no resistance. The government, however, protests in the most formal fashion, in the name of law, reason, and humanity, against occupation by the French Army of German towns. The German Government will not discuss with the French Government whether there has been a violation of articles 42 and 44. It is impossible that the Versailles Treaty prevents Germany from



reestablishing order in one of its provinces. Action of this kind is only a simple measure of police.

"One may ask for what reasons the German Government would take such action, if it were not in the presence of a painful necessity, for the German Government alone is responsible for the security and prosperity of Germans, and must claim for itself the faculty of appreciation of what passes in its own country."

#### Menace to France Denied

After justifying military intervention in the Ruhr Valley, the note continues: "The idea that the sending of troops into the industrial regions implies a menace to France is so absurd that it is useless to refute it. Thus it can be sustained, with full conviction, that there has not been deliberate violation of the Treaty which would incur for Germany any responsibility. Even if it were so, the act of violence now accomplished by the French Government would not be justified."

"When the allied and associated governments wished to make reserves, after ratification, concerning the possibility of coercive measures, German negotiators pointed out that such reserves were incompatible with a state of peace. The allied and associated governments thereupon, in their note of December 8, 1919, recognized that, after the beginning of a state of peace, the consequence of non-accomplishment of the obligations of the Treaty could only be determined in accordance with the general dispositions of the Treaty and following the ordinary procedure of international law."

#### Grave Consequences Indicated

"The present attitude of the French Government conflicts violently with these principles. The Treaty nowhere envisages for one of the signatory powers the right of responding to non-execution of the contractual engagements by military occupation. The military measure of violence taken by the French Government will have the greatest consequence from a political and economic viewpoint."

It is pointed out in official circles that, as the American Senate has not ratified the Peace Treaty, America is not concerned with the application of the articles. As it is, the British troops will not receive orders to advance. There is criticism of the apparent indifference of the British Government, which appears to have been surprised by the French advance.

In this connection, it is curious to note that the ambassadorial conference yesterday postponed its meeting, at which it was expected to decide its attitude. Grave fears are expressed that the German Government will collapse and make way for a Spartacist government, thus involving Germany in a complete chaos.

#### Battleships Surrendered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. EDINBURGH, Scotland (Thursday)—The German battleships, Nassau and Oldenburg, being two of the most powerful German warships, have arrived in the Firth of Forth and have been surrendered to the British naval authorities, according to the terms of the Peace Treaty. British warships escorted them into the Firth.

#### FIUME CITIZENS APPEAL FOR HELP

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The situation at Fiume has become very grave, consequent upon the conflict between the regular Monarchist troops and the Republican troops, Carabiniers, soldiers and naval men are leaving the town and citizens have appealed for help.

#### Italian Railway Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Trains from Milan to the south, and from Rome to the north have changed routes on account of the strikes at Bologna. The general strike has also extended to Livorno and Pisa. The situation in Bologna has grown much worse, the town being without light and bread, and even the water supply has been cut off.

Mr. Malatesta is reported to have arrived in Bologna.

#### Paper Crisis in Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Forty-eight electoral districts are created by a decree in Tripoli, and each will elect a deputy.

A vote is given to every citizen aged 20 and over.

Owing to the paper crisis, all Italian daily newspapers will in future be reduced to two pages.

#### MINERS ADVISED TO ACCEPT TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the coal crisis, Robert Smillie, retiring president of the Miners Federation, declares himself in full agreement with Frank Hodges that the miners should vote for acceptance of the government's terms. The struggle should be a general labor fight for reduction of the cost of living all round, he states, which is the only sound policy.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the weekly tonnage output of coal during the four weeks ending March 20 was 4,872,640 tons, being a slight falling off from the total of the previous week. The figures are as follows: February 28, 4,835,928 tons; March 6, 4,852,427 tons; March 13, 4,900,640 tons; March 20, 4,872,642 tons.

The only district showing a marked increase in the last-named week was South Wales and Monmouthshire, where the output reached 1,609,537 tons.

#### CANADIAN NEWSPRINT FREED FROM CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Owing to the decision of the Canadian Supreme Court, as already reported in the case of Price Brothers, that newsprint was not a "necessary of life" within the meaning of that expression as used in the Combines and Fair Prices Act, the Board of Commerce has made an important statement. It announces that the effect of the Supreme Court's finding is to render inoperative the orders-in-council constituting the Board of Commerce controller of newsprint in Canada, and that, in consequence, the board abandons control of newsprint, unless it is subsequently invested with competently legal power.

#### CONSORTIUM PLAN IS PROGRESSING

Japanese Bankers Said to Have Approved Proposed Restrictions, and Government Is Now Expected to Accede to Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Peace in the Far East will be promoted, in the opinion of persons in Washington who are in close touch with conditions there, by the arrangement of the four-power consortium, for which negotiations are still under way. Japanese bankers have accepted the general plan of the consortium, and the approval of the Japanese Government is expected, although there still remain a number of problems of detail to be worked out. It is understood that the Japanese Government is ready to accede to the general plan, but that it will insist upon adequate recognition of its vested interests in China, notably in southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia. However, the union of the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan in the Chinese consortium has apparently been considerably advanced through the conferences which have been held between Thomas W. Lamont, a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the Japanese banking group interested in the consortium. Mr. Lamont, it is reported here, has now completed his work in Japan, at least for the present, and has gone to China.

#### Full Agreement Sought

United action by these four great powers for a common purpose will do much, it is believed, to reduce friction between them and to eliminate causes of disagreement that might arise from Chinese policies. There is not believed here to be any impression in responsible Japanese circles that the consortium might be detrimental to Japanese interests, or that through entering the consortium Japan might find itself committed to engagements with three other powers whose aims might gradually come to vary widely from those of Japan. Published articles have hinted that Japan felt that hostile feeling might develop, but the best available information gives little ground for those reports.

The chief difficulty in completing arrangements lies in the great geographical distances that must be covered in communicating between Japan and the other powers. It is not expected that the details concerning which the Japanese Government will wish assurance are likely to interpose any serious obstacles, nor is it believed that the approval of China will be withheld.

#### Japan's Interest Extensive

Japan owns railroads and mines in Manchuria, and naturally wishes to secure control over them for the future. The proposed method for accomplishing this end is that Japan's share in the consortium operate for southern Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, in order to protect these interests, whereas the shares of the others will not be localized. It is understood that sufficient progress has not yet been made to set any figures as to the probable amount of the loan to China, though \$250,000,000 is a figure that has often been mentioned, in installments of \$50,000,000. The actual amount will be very largely determined by the bankers, and the governments will have comparatively little to say about it. The amount mentioned is considered an estimate, derived from computations based on the assumed needs of the country.

It is the understanding here that the loan will be solely for rehabilitating Chinese finances and making improvements, and that it will not be used in any degree for military purposes.

#### FLENSBURG WOMEN CLAIM PROTECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A deputation of Danish women from Flensburg and country districts of the second zone in Schleswig have presented to the International Mission a petition bearing 5275 signatures, claiming protection against the Prussians for their homes and children. The petitioners state that their first and foremost wish is that their destiny may not be worse than that of the present generation.

"We who are Danes ourselves demand for our children their Danish birthright." The Flensburg Voters' Association has sent a telegram to the Danish Premier begging him not appoint a minister or commissioner for Schleswig, who is opposed to the protection which the internationalization of the second zone gives to his southern countrymen.

#### TAX OF A HUNDRED PER CENT PROPOSED

Senator Thomas Introduces Amendment to Dyes Bill Providing for Levy on Any Excess Over \$1000 Contributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By way of taking a hand in the anti-corruption campaign now being forwarded by members of the United States Senate, Charles Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, introduced an amendment to the dyes bill yesterday, under the terms of which the government would levy a tax of 100 per cent on all contributions in excess of \$1000 given by any individual or corporation in any one year to influence political elections involving the delegates for the presidential nomination, electors, United States senators and members of Congress.

The amendment of the Colorado Senator makes it obligatory on every individual or corporation to specify in income tax returns every item contributed for political purposes during the taxable year. It reads: "That there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in respect of the excess over the sum of \$1000 which any person, firm, association or corporation shall give, advance, pay, expend, subscribe or contribute in the aggregate during any taxable year for the purpose directly or indirectly of influencing the nomination or defeat of any candidate or candidates for nomination or the election or defeat of any candidate or candidates for office, a tax equal to 100 per cent of such excess; such expenditures or contributions to include all sums in any form contributed, subscribed, advanced, expended, paid or given to or for or against such candidate or candidates or proposition or to or for party or other political committees or campaign funds, but not to include lawful expenditures made by such candidate or regular political committee or out of such campaign funds of moneys lawfully contributed to them."

Among the important cities to which the strike has spread are St. Louis, Missouri; Buffalo, New York; Kansas City, Missouri; Joliet and Decatur, Illinois and Gary, Indiana. "Every person, firm and corporation required by law to make an income tax return shall state therein specifically each item and the date thereof of all gifts, advances, expenditures, subscriptions, payments and contributions, and to whom, for the purpose of influencing the result of such primary and general elections and of all taxes due thereon under the provisions of this section."

#### LONDON RAILWAY DISPUTE IS ENDED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A mass meeting of the underground branches of the National Union of Railwaymen was held at the West Central concert hall on Wednesday night, when the terms offered, under national settlement, to the men on the underground railways was discussed, and the meeting decided to accept the terms offered.

The new rates include: Liftmen, 65s. per week, being an advance of 7s.; conductors, 69s., being an advance of 7s. 6d.; gatemen, 61s., an advance of 5s. 6d.; porters, 58s., an advance of 5s.; signalmen receive an advance of 5s.

Considerable discontent was expressed by the meeting owing to the fact that no equality had been established for signalmen, contact railmen and powerhouse men.

#### Manchester Strike Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

MANCHESTER, England (Thursday)—The Manchester and Salford tramway strike continues for the fourth day, all varieties of motor vehicles being pressed into service during the emergency. There is a continuous procession of pedestrians along all the main entrances to Manchester, and bicycles have been unearthed in great numbers.

The joint industrial council will meet on Friday, when a temporary settlement of the dispute is expected. At a meeting of the City Council, Labor members left the meeting as a protest against the refusal of the

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Good Luck Rubbers are standard equipment on Atlas E-2 seal and other fluid jars. 12c per doz. 2 doz. for 25c. "Good Luck" Canning. If your grocer doesn't keep Good Luck Rubbers, send 12c for sample doz. or 25c for 2 doz. to be mailed with the lock.

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council to discuss the strike at the usual monthly meeting on Wednesday, and have asked the Lord Mayor to summon a special meeting for Monday, or as soon as possible thereafter, to discuss the tram strike. The men, to leaders said on Wednesday night that, in their opinion, the outlook was distinctly more hopeful.

#### Tramwaymen on Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CARDIFF, Wales (Thursday)—Tramwaymen on strike here, demand a public inquiry, and a motion will be submitted at a meeting tomorrow by the South Wales Industrial Council that proceedings should be open to the press.

#### UNIONS HOPE FOR STRIKERS RETURN

Switchmen's Walkout Spreads, but Brotherhood and Railroad Officials Think Its End Near—Tieup Hampers Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Although the switchmen's strike has spread to other cities, loyal trainmen and railroad officials think they see signs of weakening on the part of the strikers and hope for an early return of the men to work. Indications at one of the recent meetings of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen seemed to be that the insurgent strikers were ready at any moment to come back to the recognized union. There is a possibility that if the strikers' organization is recognized, an even greater walkout would be caused by the old unions calling their men out. The various railroad brotherhoods have pledged themselves to fight for a living wage through every channel possible sanctioned by law, and they say they are remaining true to their pledges, not only to their own members, but to the government.

Railroad officials and members of the old unions have to a large extent taken the places of the striking switchmen and are doing their work in the yards, but their numbers are not sufficient to replace all the men who have gone out.

Both the steel mills at Gary, Indiana, and the stockyards in Chicago are practically shut down because of the tieup of freight. Packing houses have instituted a motor truck refrigerator car service to supply customers whom they cannot now reach by freight.

Railroad officials say that it is for the various brotherhoods of railroad workers settle the strike, as it is a violation of contract.

#### St. Louis Walkout Causes Embargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Five thousand switchmen and other yard workers in the St. Louis district struck yesterday, the men "resigning" in shifts during the afternoon and evening. Freight shipments for the east were affected at once. The strike was called by an association that is seeking to displace the railroad brotherhoods' authority. About 9000 clerks are considering joining the strikers. An embargo on shipments has been declared. Managers of the 27 lines on whom demands were made were practically unanimous in refusing to accede to them.

#### SOUTHERN FRUIT SHOW PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Agents are already arranging for the great fruit show to be held here next October under the auspices of federal, state and local authorities.

#### PORTO RICANS IN NEED OF RELIEF

Appeal Made for \$1,000,000 for Reconstruction Following a Series of Earthquakes Which Left Thousands Homeless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That something must be done, and done quickly to aid the people of Porto Rico who have been victims of earthquakes is declared by Joseph Marcus, formerly special agent of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. The urgent need of the Porto Ricans, Mr. Marcus says, is clearly shown in the recently published report of his official investigation of labor conditions in their country.

Clarence E. Ferguson, a member of the commission sent to the United States from Porto Rico to make known the needs of the people there, gave to this office yesterday a special statement by Mr. Marcus in which \$1,000,000 is set as the sum needed for reconstruction and relief of suffering caused by the earthquakes. Mr. Ferguson added that during the four months of the commission's visit in this country \$16,000 had been collected.

#### Money to Be Lent to People

He said that the money collected would be lent to the earthquake victims to rebuild their homes, and that they would refund the money in easy payments over a number of years, without interest. The Western Porto Rican Rebuilding Association, the name under which the fund is being raised, will use the refunded money for construction of hospitals, asylums, schools and other institutions. It will be remembered that two experts sent by the United States Government to ascertain the loss inflicted by the earthquakes estimated it as \$4,000,000.

The earthquakes began on October 11, 1918, and there have been several since. The first was followed by a tidal wave from which the people retreated to the mountains, but not before hundreds had been lost. Help was sent later from other parts of the island, but Mr. Marcus asks:

"How much could workers earning from 40 cents to \$1.25 a day, having families averaging six children and a wife, contribute toward this relief?"

#### People Lived in Open

When the water receded the people's homes had been wiped out. Building material is very expensive there, lumber being brought from outside. The people began to live in the open, or in tents, jails and such places as could be found. Thirteen days later, and again on November 12, new earthquakes occurred. But world war news swamped the accounts of Porto Rico's sufferings, and the people were offered sympathy and nothing more. And yet the Porto Ricans, made American citizens only a very brief time before, gave 12,000 men to the American fighting forces, and about 14,000 to American industries. They subscribed \$12,383.150 to Liberty loans and contributed more than \$300,000 to the Red Cross. Mr. Marcus describes the Porto Ricans as waiting patiently during the war, confident that when it was over America would turn attention to their needs. He arrived in Porto Rico in February, 1919, and found the western part of the island in ruins. But the people had not lost faith in America. America had helped so many other small peoples that they felt the only thing needed to bring help to them was make their need known. For they were American citizens.

Mr. Marcus says it was not easy for

them to remain patient. He found that though much had been done by the United States Government to better Porto Rican conditions since 1898, great tasks remained undone. Living conditions he found to be of the worst sort. Tens of thousands of people had, and still have, no homes, and need them badly. They are helpless themselves, he says, and aid must come from the United States.

When a year had passed and no financial aid came, Porto Rico sent commissions to the United States consisting of Martin Travezio Jr., once acting Governor of Porto Rico and now a senator-at-large in the island legislature; Mr. Ferguson, and José Sabater, a prominent lawyer of Mayaguez. Their work has been endorsed by President Wilson, the Governor of Porto Rico, and the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

The point is made that here are 1,258,000 American citizens in need of aid from their fellow citizens. They have waited patiently for such aid, confidently expecting that they would be given their just due. And yet the assistance is not forthcoming in anything like the proportion necessary, and American citizens in the United States continue to remain ignorant of Porto Rican conditions.

#### POLAND AWAITING BOLSHEVIST REPLY

WARSAW, Poland (Wednesday)—

Poland awaits a reply from the Russian Bolshevist Government relative to the proposed peace conference between the two countries, and believes that further exchanges of notes concerning an armistice and the place where the conference will meet are useless, said a wireless message sent to Moscow by Mr. Patek, Polish Foreign Minister, today. This note may be the last relative to peace negotiations with the Bolsheviki to be sent by Poland, it is said.

"Some phrases of the Soviet Government's last wireless dispatch," said Mr. Patek's note, "compel me to point out that the use of sentences which are not of sufficient seriousness can make difficult and even impossible, peace negotiations."

Moscow was informed by the Foreign Minister that, owing to the fact that the Soviet notes were not received in time, it will be impossible to begin the proposed negotiations before April 17, even if both sides should agree.

#### Lithuanian Proposal Accepted

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Tuesday)—

Lithuania's proposal to open peace negotiations at Moscow on April 15, on a basis of the recognition of the independence of that country has been accepted by the Russian Soviet Government, according to a Moscow dispatch to the "Social Demokrat."

#### NEW MINISTRY FOR TURKEY ANNOUNCED

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—

Damad Ferid Pasha was formally inducted into office as Grand Vizier today and announced that he would, in addition, hold the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. The following cabinet has been chosen: Minister of the Interior—Rechid Bey.

Minister of Marine and War (ad interim)—Mehmed Said Pasha.

Minister of Justice—Ali Ruchid Bey.

Minister of Education—Fahreddin Bey.

Minister of Public Works—Djemal Pasha.

Minister of Commerce—General Hasseini.

Minister of Agriculture—Remzi Pasha.

Minister of Finance—Rechad Pasha.

The new Sheikh-ul-Islam, or the Sultan's representative in direct charge of religious affairs, is Durrazza Abdulla Effendi.

#### IMMIGRANTS AS NATIONAL ASSETS

Addresses Before New York Conference, on Making the Foreigner Love America, Become Assimilated and Do His Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—"Through legislation, America can make strides in solving the immigration problem or it can hamper it for years to come," said Prof. Alexander Petrunkevitch of Yale University, speaking on the teaching of English to immigrants, at the National Conference on Immigration held here under the auspices of the Inter-Racial Council.

"This is a critical time and we should not write the Prussian 'verboten' on everything connected with the foreigner. The immigrant must first love America before he can be assimilated and do his best. The children in the public schools can be taught to love the country, but they should not be coerced. With the adult foreigner, the problem is more difficult, for here we find more complications. Quite often uneducated in his country, he is apt to be reticent and mingles with his own. For the best results, he must be made to associate with Americans and learn their ways."

The decision of the man abroad who has not yet decided to come to America is in our hands, according to A. C. Brearly of the Board of Fire Underwriters, who spoke of "The Civic Education of Emigrants."

"Both of us are considering the question from the viewpoint of the greatest gain, but America will decide the immigrant's answer. Conditions here which may attract the less desirable foreigner may not be sufficient to induce the desirable one to leave his associations. The step is a big one and he weighs the loss and gain side by side before deciding. The wage-lure is not the only attraction for the more desirable immigrant; conditions for raising his family also require consideration. Our old haphazard methods must be replaced by a program in which the rights, privileges and duties of immigrants must be dealt with. Much of the present legislation in various states pertaining to immigrants is un-American and in violation of the natural rights accorded to Americans, and these laws must be repealed.

"We should seek to have legislation exert a harmonizing influence upon a subject which is national. The immigrant comes here a sensitized plant, and we make the impressions for good or otherwise. If he finds that he has left a land of selfishness for one of noble ideals, he will be enthusiastic and become an asset to the nation."

#### TEACHERS' SALARIES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts—Salaries of the teachers in the public schools of this town were raised \$400 each by action of the voters at the town meeting.

Ella G. Little

#### PRUETT-SCHAFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY PITTSBURGH

Manufacturers of "Realin Brands" Railroad Paints Stack and Bridge Paints Thinning Oil, Dryers Baking Japans, etc.



#### Is YOUR Laundry on this list?

THE owners of these ten laundries co-operating with me in this good will campaign are doing what no other group of laundryowners anywhere in the country (so far as I have been able to discover) are doing. They meet every Monday at 4 o'clock, just like a board of directors, to discuss questions brought up by letters written to me by their patrons.

Their eagerness to get information from their patrons that will make their laundries better, and their willingness to go after it in this public way, shows their sincerity.

Already some better methods have been introduced into these ten laundries as a result of suggestions from customers. Here is your opportunity to get your suggestions into the minds of ten men who are eager to receive them and put them to work if they are at all practicable.

The Thomas Dreier Service

Public Relations Publicity

10 High Street, Boston

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**C.F. Hovey Co.**

BOSTON

New Queen Quality Oxfords



Black Kid or Brown Calf, \$10  
Brown Kid, \$14

As ever, the notable Queen Quality shoe is a leader in new designs. This time it is a most comfortable oxford for women. The usual elements of beauty and extra fine workmanship are apparent. The model illustrated has welted soles, Cuban or military heel. Stitched tip.





## "Watercress Jack"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was a perfect spring day. A shallow brook was bubbling gently over the stones on its sandy bed, as it made its way along the foot of a meadow to join the bigger stream beyond. Seated on the broad stump of a willow by the side of the water was a quaint but picturesque figure, tying up watercress into neat round bundles. Eagerly watching him and alertly following every movement of the deft fingers as they knotted the grass round the stalks of the cress, was this quaint character's lurcher dog. It was the only other member of his family and nothing parted the two faithful friends night or day.

"Aye, Bloaters, I guess the bundle of briars we delivered at the Hall yesterday will be the last hundred this winter. And they were a fine lot too; and little trouble to cut out. I watched them bloom in that hedge alongside the windings last summer, and I thought to myself then, 'Them briars'll make sturdy standards and it's the Hall shall 'ave 'em next year.' Not but what all our customers get the best of stuff from us, Bloaters, but somehow that lot fell out extra special good."

The lurcher wagged his tail to signify appreciation and accord.

"No, old boy, not yet. Keep out just a little longer—the basket's not full yet."

## The Day's Gathering

With that the dog's master rose from his seat and went to complete his day's gathering from the stream. Soon he had his large, shallow basket packed with luscious, green cress, and then he gave his dog permission to wade in, and take a refreshing drink.

Jack was one of the well-known figures of the countryside. As he jogged along in his sombrero, velvet coat and baggy trousers, and with his large basket on his left arm and his long ground ash stick in his right hand, he was cordially greeted by passers-by. Bloaters knew his master's friends, and would pause in his happy skirmishes to wag his tail more vigorously and give a searching glance up into a newcomer's face.

The watercress was soon disposed of, for the seller knew exactly where his custom lay. He was the general favorite, the find-all and fetch-all of two or three neighboring hamlets, with the large houses which were scattered between. No one in the district was trusted more than this quaint character, who had no other name than "Watercress Jack."

## A Night on the Floor

When the village parson and his wife left their house for a summer holiday it was their custom to invite this vagrant and his dog to take charge of the place. This the two readily accepted, to oblige, and they would pass the nights sleeping on the study floor. Watercress Jack never slept in a bed from one year's end to another.

He regularly camped throughout the summer with his companion in a wigwam beneath a bramble hedge which ran along the top of a certain sloping bank. During the winter months clean straw in the laundry's stable furnished all that was desired, and in return for this berth Watercress Jack would drive one of the delivery vans each Saturday morning, when extra help was needed. During the war, whilst the sons of the laundries were away, old Jack and Bloaters were pleased to do their bit by looking after the horses, in addition to their usual round of occupations.

Scarcely a garden in that neighborhood was without some touch of Watercress Jack. Most of the standard roses which bloomed so well were graftings on to briars bought from him; he sold them at so much per hundred. He spent each winter working along the hedgerows cutting out the sturdiest stems it was possible to find. One or two well-known nurseries preferred to make their purchases from him rather than from anyone else, for no one was more highly skilled in this particular job.

## Planting Hedges

When a new house was built in the district and a fresh garden made, Watercress Jack and Bloaters would call upon the owners and offer to plant the hedges. Generally the order was secured and in a few days the pair would return with a most promising collection of "quicks" all ready to take root and sprout in their new abode. Thereafter the hedge would be tended and trimmed with the greatest care through all seasons of the year.

Jack did not find it necessary to labor every day. His family's wants were few and he had no rent to pay and so a very little sufficed to keep them both. When Watercress Jack undertook to work he did it with a will, and well. No one could put in a better day than he. If he helped with the hay in summer his example was of value to the farmer, and when he gave a hand with the threshing in winter, the corn stacks rapidly vanished through the machine.

Though he was a quiet and somewhat solitary character, yet he was always happy and never sad. He had been heard to sing as he tramped along, or dug out primroses from a wayside bank.

No one in that district was more of a naturalist than Watercress Jack. He knew the meadows and woods from end to end. He found the finest ferns

and gathered the earliest cowslips and snowdrops. Whenever a particular kind of soil was required, he supplied it. Botanists in search of something rare were referred to him, and they always left wiser than when they came.

On fine misty mornings in early autumn, before the world was awake, Jack and his dog scoured the mushroom fields and returned to the wigwam laden with spoil. Then after their meal they would make their way, not to the shops of the market town, but to the families of the neighborhood that they loved to serve. Sometimes blewits would be found along with the mushrooms, and then the old man knew that some one would be specially pleased. Blackberries he could find by the scores of pounds, and he was familiar with many a kitchen cupboard that he had helped to stock, and had sampled many a pot of jam beneath his bramble hedge.

Altogether he belonged to the countryside, and was the general factotum of the families there. Most people are content to be employed by one, but Watercress Jack was loved and shared by all.



He knew the meadows and woods from end to end

## LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

## Prohibition and Mr. Gompers

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your references to possible presidential candidates calls to mind conditions that I think cannot be too often or too strongly impressed upon the public. Our best citizens, in a sense, are those who are quietly attending to their work or business, providing for the comfort and improvement of themselves and family. It is also true, however, that large numbers of this class are not aware of the intrigue and propaganda of the politicians. It is possible, only with much study and thought and actual contact with civic affairs, to get a correct understanding of the political game. An understanding of the game as played in even a small town gives an insight that may be relied on as the modus operandi up to the highest places. It is largely men without strong principles who are selected and introduced to the public because there is some foundation on which to base effective propaganda; if he can get the votes, the fewer strong convictions he has the better, for an official that is not to be used by certain special interests is very rare.

Let us strive, therefore, to learn what interests the candidate offered is likely to serve. It is the minor representatives more than the president, even, that we need to consider carefully, I believe.

Mr. Gompers is heading extensive propaganda ostensibly in the interests of Labor. My sympathies are strongly with Labor (I have worked as a farmer-day laborer, factory hand, book agent, and store clerk) and I would gladly promote its interest. I therefore wish to remind Labor that Mr. Gompers has never taken Labor's part on one, and I think perhaps the most vital, question for the benefit of Labor, and that is on the prohibition question. Surely indulgence in intoxicants had been the greatest factor in keeping the laboring man down. Knowing Mr. Gompers to be in high favor with the wets, and knowing that the very powerful liquor interests are in a death struggle, it is only natural to suspect that there may be collusion (secret diplomacy, if you please) between them and their every trusty ally. Let every man and woman, regardless of personal habits, that has the welfare of fellow men at heart be sure that any candidate offered is known to be strong for the enforcement of the law that has done so much already to remove sorrow and suffering in thousands of homes.

It will not be sufficient to know that the candidate does not drink or openly oppose prohibition, for none such will be offered except in rare cases; it will be a good, clean fellow apparently, but one the liquor interest can count on when he is landed in the Legislature.

I am not accusing Mr. Gompers of anything except past weakness; but that, I think, is sufficient cause to put us on our guard.

(Signed) RALPH E. MERAS, Exeter, New Hampshire, March 20, 1920

## BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE BALLET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A man stood at a wall telephone in the vaulting, drafty, dim room of the enormous stage. He spoke, in quiet, sharp, incisive tones. Out of the tail of one eye he watched the smoldering row of footlights before the stage. "Don't leave this telephone until I tell you to." And he dropped the receiver so that it dangled by its cord, and walked away.

A group of girls, clad in frail green chiffons and jeweled bodices, stood in a pathway of violet light that streamed down from a distant spotlight. They chatted in low tones with a young girl in street clothes, who held, cuddled in her arms, a scrap of black dog. Now and then a long arm reached out and the hand was lapped gently by the dog's small, rosy tongue. From the orchestra-pit there filtered the final strains of an opera bearing upon them the last beautiful notes of a famous soprano voice. There was a bored and noisy yawn from the stage carpenter, who had been crouching by the wire cables that controlled the curtain, and a sudden laugh from the deep distance of the last wings. Then the low rumble of the curtain, the shuffle of many feet, and the muffled sound of furious applause.

## At the Edge of the Wings

Through a small door and down three steps to the edge of the wings bounded a medium-sized man, clad in an extraordinary costume of fleshings with gold traceries and strange attached pieces of something much like long rolls of horsehair. He stood very straight and flexible, once rising to the tips of his toes in the narrow white ballet shoes and describing a small arc to limber his feet. Under the heavy blue penciling of his eyebrows and the ornate beading of the lashes, his face looked as if it had been carved from marble. There was a fine sweetness in it, a great and sensitive dignity, a lack of anything unpleasant.

## Ballet Lights

The man came back to the telephone and began to snap orders about the lights for the following ballet. There was no discussion, no hesitation, just a steady flow of orders in a tone that meant they were to be carried out.

There is a peculiar impression gained in wandering about behind the scenes during an opera or ballet. If one is an entire stranger to the organization one need not feel strange. Out of the hundreds of people whose business necessitates their being in the wings and in the alley-ways during the performance, not one will pay the slightest attention to a stranger. They apparently consider that one's being there is sufficient proof of some reason for it, and let it go at that. In only one way can one attract attention, and that way is to step out an inch beyond the line prescribed for onlookers in the wings. And that inch's misstep is very apt to mean a sudden jerk by the arm from the nearest person, a sharp word from the thousand-eyed stage director and a threat in confusion. Jarring any such mishap one is free to wander about.

## The Dancers

In the vast depth of the stage there were six or eight small alleys giving directly on to the stage. Unmindful of the vast crowd in the audience, the dancers were standing about in groups, talking quietly and laughing as if they hadn't a care in the world, and as if they weren't, in the next hour, to perform a difficult and spectacular ballet. Now and then a woman in a plain, utilitarian black frock, who had been standing watchfully by a wall, stepped forward, singled out one girl from a group and made some minor adjustment in her costume. Pins were not trusted. Instead there was a needle and stout thread. There can be no inconvenient scratches from pins during the course of a ballet.

A group of men in flamboyant apricot color, their skins stained to match and with their arms banded in copper above the elbow, stood discussing a new move in the international situation. They were very young and very keen, and their comments on foreign policies were very penetrating.

The dancer in the eccentric costume wandered about, peering over people's heads at the arrangement of the set that was being made by 50 or so men under the competent direction of a stage manager. He did not go out to get in their way. He smiled a little as he watched them arranging on a dais a great pile of vivid curtains, some of them tasseled heavily, some bound with glittering gold braid.

## A Bit of Practice

A young girl strolled in the wings, seriously contemplating the hanging folds of her costume as she walked. She plucked at the fantastic girdle of purple grapes and cocked her head on one side to observe the effect. She balanced on her gleaming, silver-shod feet and pirouetted gravely to a little phrase she hummed rhythmically under her breath. And the premier dancer watched her gravely from a dusky corner and smiled approvingly at her care.

The man at the telephone had given his final orders. The row of bulbs before the curtain was glowing dully, the high, distant spotlight shone steadily, the stage manager clapped his hands, the carpenter yawned again in his little corner. All the girls who had been standing idly chatting became instantly erect and grave. Without confusion and without noise, they slid in through the narrow apertures and took their places on the stage, some on the great pillow-piled dais, others on the floor. Very simply they fell into charming attitudes, and their faces assumed a look of complacent attention to their work. Through the curtain came again the muffled sounds of a strange, languorous melody, of odd minor modulations indicating a subtle transposition of hearers to other scenes. The curtain swished, the

music became more positive and the flying figure of the man in the strange costume struck an exotic note in the brilliant setting.

## Watching

The talk of foreign politics was dropped in the wings, and the young dancers took on a watchful pose, moving to a point where they could see the progress of the marvelous dancer waiting to go on. It seems to be one of the most important phases to the subordinate dancers, that they watch their superiors with extreme care and gradually improve their own work from their observations. They all have great aspirations; these young dancers. To strangers they will not talk. It is not necessary, for to one who looks there is in their eyes the fine, flaming hope that, one day, they will dance important rôles before tremendous audiences. They do not chafe at the long months, sometimes years, of obscure, tiresome routine work, for they know that it is only through such experience that they can gain a faithful foundation for more important work. They are content to work hard, to rise with endless patience, little by little, and they are pleased as children with an occasional word of commendation, a smile of approval perhaps.

And so they go on through the progress of the ballet. As the dancers on the stage finish and come off they keep to the right and file slowly to positions which have been worked out carefully for them until they go back to the stage. The entire body of a ballet depends primarily upon there being no delay, no confusion. There must be no tangle or crowding in the wings to delay entrances. It seems as if everything were run by an unseen clock. As one group comes out into the wings, for perhaps a change of costume, their places on the stage are taken by others who have been waiting. There is no noise. Efficient hands are waiting to help with fastenings of costumes, and the dancers file by the shallow box that holds rosin for the lightly clad feet. They do not talk. They do not laugh. There is business at hand.

It seems that the day when one thought of ballet-dancers as an overworked lot must have gone, and instead they must be thought of as eager, young, keen, hopeful, cultured, aesthetic, artistic in their own right, instead of merely automatic reflectors of a director's orders.

## ARCHITECTURE, THE MISTRESS ART

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is the privilege of experts to discuss the finer points as to which is the mistress art. While they are doing so, the plain man will doubtless plead for cooperation, remembering that while a shelter from the elements, only one of his needs, may lend itself to the highest expression of the artistic, yet many of his hourly requirements, even to a garment, chair, or a common plate, may provide most excellent opportunity for rising above things crude.

"Millions could be moved by the sublimity of the exterior of some great building such as St. Paul's, London; while in painting they would only see what was superficial," was a contention of Prof. Baldwin Brown, lecturer on fine art at the University of Edinburgh, when talking recently to the Edinburgh Architectural Association.

Painting, he argued, popularly held first place among the arts of form, while sculpture was its close associate. Architecture, however, was at once the mistress and the most democratic of the arts because "it was the best in it that made its direct and widest appeal." Yet there must be cooperation. He agreed with William Morris that artistic epochs like the medieval were only possible when great buildings were reared, expressing all the experience and aspirations of the citizens. The architect, he insists, is the natural director, the proportioner as it were, while other decorations and ornament, such as sculpture, painting, mosaic, the hammered metal, or even the "half-timber" decoration, should rather grow from within outward, than be "applied" in cut-and-dried "historic" forms. In ages when the decorative arts have specially flourished, architecture has really been the mistress art. Today, as in the Italy of the sixteenth century, painting and sculpture have emancipated themselves, and personal expression is often seen as the dominant note.

The danger to the art where cooperation was lacking could well be imagined in the explosive coloring of the post-impressionist, figuratively blowing off the roof of some building. Mr. Bevan, in touching words had attributed to the dock laborer artistic aspirations of a high order, while an artistic cynic on being asked whether he would help toward the expense of keeping the art galleries open on Sundays for the laboring classes declined; but offered to support a fund excluding them during the week. The happy middle way probably lay in the great architectural monument fostering the art aspirations of the humbler classes toward the more detailed expression of beauty in painting and sculpture. F. Morley Fletcher, director of the Edinburgh College of Art, contended that the intrusting of the Parthenon to a painter and sculptor, as nearly approximately to the ideal Phidias, secured the cooperation of architects, sculptors, painters, and craftsmen, thus manifesting a balance as was humanly attainable.

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## DEFINITIVE EDITION OF PEREZ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent beginning of a 12-volume definitive edition of the complete works of Isaac Leibush Perez, perhaps the greatest name in Yiddish literature, is an event worthy of notice outside of Jewish literary circles. The editor intrusted with this difficult and honorable task is the noted Yiddish dramatist, David Pinski. Pinski was early associated with Perez in Russia; in the young man's work, at that time, Perez discerned those talents that have since produced such masterly plays as "Isaac Sheftel," "The Last Jew," "The Treasure," not to speak of a large number of short tales in which the humble class of Jews stands revealed with its peculiar mental traits, its grubbing and its lofty aspirations.

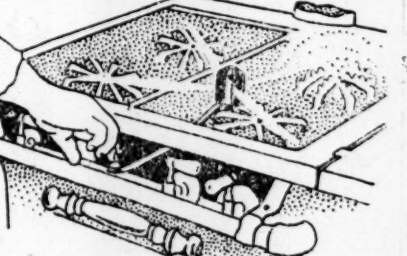
Perez has been recognized both in America and Europe as being one of the most important figures in any literature toward the end of the nineteenth century. "If he had written nothing else but 'The Sewing of the Wedding Gown,'" said Wiener, over 20 years ago, in his pioneer work on "Yiddish Literature in the Nineteenth Century," "his name would live as long as there could be found people to interpret the language in which he sings." That noble composition, however, is but a small part of the man's labors.

## Largely Self-Educated

He was a native of a city whose name is intimately associated with more than one famous figure in the annals of Yiddish and Hebrew literature—Zamosc. He was largely self-educated, having at an early age had access to the library of a surgeon's assistant. The library, by the way, had been collected as the result of the assistant's growing wealth, and numbered nearly 3000 books. Meeting with reverses, the man stored his books away in a loft, and Perez got hold of the key to the storeroom. That key literally proved his key to literature. It is said that the young fellow read through the entire collection, in haphazard fashion, wading indifferently through art, poetry, and what not. A profound effect was worked upon him by the reading of Heine and Shelley; the first he learned by heart. "This history of his education," says Wiener, "is also the history of his genius. There is reflected in it all the subtleness of the Talmud, the wisdom of the ancients, the sparkle of Heine, the transcendence of Shelley, the mysticism of Hauptmann. He has treated masterfully the Talmudic legend, has composed in the style of the Romancero, and has carried allegory to the highest degree of perfection."

Perez, indeed, might have achieved a great reputation in Russian or one of several other languages, had not the persecutions of his people operated, as it so often does with many gifted ones who naturally drift to more ample literary milieus, to bring him back to the humble fold and make it his own. He was, like many another, conscious of the sacrifice he thus made, but he was none the less proud.

Among his masterpieces stand out such a poem as "The Sewing of the Wedding Gown" and such a short allegory as "Bontsche the Silent." Of the first it has been said that "if Thomas Hood's 'Song of the Shirt' is to be compared to a fine instrument, then this poem is a whole orchestra, from the sounds of which the walls of Jericho would fall." The poem, largely an allegorical treatment of the theme of man's inhumanity to man, represents the shop of a dress-



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maker, where a wedding gown is being sewed for a fortunate woman. The contrast between the humble sewers and the "angel" for whom the gown is being made gives rise to a choric discussion, depicting the unhappiness of the seamstress and her assistants. Notable in the poem is the tale told by the first dressmaker, of mankind and Labor. The poet shows the rise of inhuman exploitation of man by man, picturing the contending forces as being in reality brothers, and brings the story up to the point where, influenced by evil, they fall to blows. For artistic reasons, perhaps, and not wishing to pose as a prophet, he allows the tale to be cut short at this point.

## Prose Attainments Highest

It is as a prose artist that Perez attained to his highest worth. To be truthful, he is perhaps far out of the reach of his people; only the most cultured among the Jewish readers can follow him in his more characteristic labors. Yet it is easy to discover his fine humanism, his exemplary, all-embracing tolerance, his vast social affection and deep sympathies. No preacher of the letter that killeth is he; rather he is always ready to feel the power that giveth vitality. He knows his people as few writers have known theirs; he is steeped in their sadness, their tenderness, the fine substance of a tribe that has difficulty often in understanding itself, let alone being understood by others. He is the avowed enemy of all that is false in the social structure, in religious convention, and no doubt his great use of the allegorical form was conditioned by the same fact that accounts for the peculiar development of the Russian novel: the restrictions upon free speech in the Russia of his day.

His "Bontsche the Silent," to which reference has been made, is a simple Jew who, on reaching heaven, can find no greater boon to ask than the certainty of receiving his hot roll and fresh butter every day. What a suspected depth lies beneath this miniature masterpiece of allegory, social satire and human foibles! And it is but one out of a numerous, famous company.

With Perez, Yiddish literature really acquired a position of dignity and importance in world-literature. As a writer and thinker and human individual he is superior to many an author whose volumes have long been known in English, and trumpeted forth with all the orchestral preludes known to contemporary publishing. The few pieces of his at present available in this language, by no means do him justice, and surely give no adequate conception of the man behind the words. In the near future it is expected that a version of his "The Song of the Wedding Gown" will appear in English, as well as a specially selected collection of prose works, with adequate interpretation and illustrative comment. This may, perhaps, help to secure for Isaac Leibush Perez an appreciation on the part of the English-speaking public, a recognition which, through no fault of this public, has up to date been sadly lacking. There is, in his best work, that note of lasting human import which perpetuates a man's labors beyond the horizon of his own day.

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## SPRING FLOWERS OF NORTHWEST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Who that has spent a spring on the west coast, anywhere from the foot of Puget Sound up northward into the fiord-indented shore line of British Columbia, can forget its earliest flowers? In the grasses, wherever pines and firs and the red cedar leave a meadow, the star-of-Bethlehem lifts its pink-flushed whiteness. Shy and drooping, unique in waxen beauty of petal and greenly translucent heart, the single-flowered pyrola takes shelter from too ready observation under the shade of the salmon berry, whose high-pitched crimson flowers are out well before its leaves have fairly decided that spring is here. The little yellow mimulus, hardy and widespread, ranging from the almost arctic north down nearly to the southwestern states, and between both oceans east and west, wherever ground is moist, shows a ready adaptability of flower and leafage to every attendant condition of environment.

Here among the young grass is a patch of pigeon berry. Its four-parted creamy involucre, itself as a flower, holds a gray-green heart of clustered florets, all centered upon the pointed ovoid of the one pair of leaves that ever show themselves. Not far off will be the trillium, its sunning leaves horizontally poised upon the purplish stalk like a vernal figure 7, among others full-blown, whose triune loveliness stars the way.

The salal in the brush, its stems newly, deeply red, new leaves glossy green, is already drooping experimental, hairy-stemmed racemes of waxen, warm-tinted bells, while over it the five-pointed leaves of the button-berry grow broader and greener against the burgeoning of the snowy paperiness of its bloom. Nestling close to the base of a fence or a stump, the wild bleeding heart droops its luminous, crimson loveline amid the shelter of its deep-cut fringed leafage.

A little further on, where the ground is swampy, the Labrador tea, its narrow curled-edged leaves woolly underneath, reminds one at a casual glance, as does the swamp laurel often with it, of nothing so much as a dwarf rhododendron. Beneath its shelter runs the horizontal peregrinary main stem of the twinflower. Its fairy file of erect stems, each springing from a pair of leaves on the ground stem, each bear the twin pendants of pink-flushed beauty that make it dear to all flower-lovers. If one be favored, and certainly anywhere near Victoria, on Vancouver Island, one may find the white dogtooth violet—the erythronium, goldenly spotted in its bell, almost like a lily, making splendid the meadows on whose bounds the dogwood's dark-red branches, rustily bright of color in the sun, lift its coronal of white stars, thick-clustered and brilliant against the tall darkness of the overtowering firs.

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FLEET COMMANDER  
DEFENDS THE NAVYAdmiral Henry B. Wilson in  
Testimony Before Senate Com-  
mittee, Says Fullest Possible  
Preparedness Was Attained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Admiral Henry B. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, was a witness before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday afternoon. His experience in the war had been fortunate. His part of the fleet was in good condition when the war began, and things went well with him in Brest, France, where he was stationed during the war. He was given a free hand by William S. Sims, then a full admiral, and told to make good.

"Were you embarrassed by the action of officials sent abroad?" asked Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine and chairman of the committee.

"Oh, people often came in, but they never bothered me," replied the Admiral.

"Do you think the American naval forces contributed to the winning of the war?"

"I know they did, and I heard many French people say the same thing."

## New Policy Proposed

"Do you consider the navy entirely satisfactory at present?"

"No, sir. The Secretary of the Navy should have a naval advisor, a chief of operations, to advise in all matters in regard to the preparations for war. I don't mean to take the place of the Secretary of the Navy, who should be a civilian, but one who should have responsibility and authority as a naval advisor. The chief of operations and the bureau cooperated during the war. In peace times there should be the same cooperation to be prepared for war."

Senator Hale asked if the witness agreed with Secretary Daniels' dictum that the navy had been ready for war from stem to stern. The witness tried to say that that was a mere figure of speech, but the chairman would not be put off. "What we had was pretty well prepared," he finally said. "The part I was in was in fine condition." He said that he went to sea in 1916, and had been there ever since, and did not know much about how things had been done except in his own department and from talking with other officers. He presented a statement on the fleet today, which he said he had written after talking over the situation with admirals and captains, and which met with the favor of his senior officers.

## Need of Higher Pay

"Pattieships," he said "have deteriorated somewhat, but if we can hold our enlisted personnel, we will soon reach low ebb, and will then begin to improve. The one important thing is to pay the men more, so that we will not lose them. At present, with the training they have had in the navy, they get four times as much outside."

The witness stated that he believed Rear Admiral Sims' charge that lives and tonnage could have been saved and the war ended earlier if the navy had done better, was based on faulty reasoning.

"But it had a certain effect," urged Senator Hale.

"No, sir. Under oath I say the opposite. I believe the navy forces operated most successfully."

"But if we had been able to get more ships, it would have helped?"

"We could do nothing before war was declared without violating neutrality. Within five days we had got in touch with the foreign admiralties; we could not have done it more quickly. We had all the vessels that Congress had given us. If the 'buck is going to be passed,' it ought not to land on the navy."

The witness spoke with feeling in presenting the charges that the navy had been "shot to pieces and gone to pot." He declared that the morale had improved steadily, and that the personnel did not know what it was to lie down on the job.

## Measures of Preparedness

His conclusions were in part as follows:

"The active vessels of the fleet were better prepared for war than they had ever been."

"Full and complete plans had been drawn up to meet the enemy in case he made our coast. From the moment war was declared, the entire navy, men as well as the fleet, entered into

the prosecution of the war with the greatest energy.

"As soon after the declaration of war as practicable, we were in conference with the accredited representatives of the British and French admiralties, and as soon as we learned how we could best cooperate, steps were taken to send our available ships overseas."

"A great part of our army was safely transported 3000 miles across the sea by the navy, and no soldier or passenger on a navy transport was lost through effort of the enemy."

"Hindsight" may discover many things that might have been done better, but when we consider that the navy expanded six times its former size in ships, and eight times in officers and men, when it accomplished so many big things, the mistakes it made are relatively unimportant."

"Our naval forces cooperated successfully with the naval forces of our associates in many portions of the sea, and materially aided in shortening the war and saving life and property."

OPENING OF CROWN  
LANDS IS FAVOREDTerritories Committee of House  
of Representatives Indorses  
Homestead Plan Recommended  
by Delegation from Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Territories Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday ordered a favorable report on the bill opening up the former crown lands of Hawaii for homestead purposes. It will be presented to the House forthwith, and members interested in the agricultural development of the islands will make an effort, it was stated, to secure the passage of the measure before the end of this session of Congress.

Under the bill, approximately 176,000 acres of agricultural lands will be thrown open for settlement by native Hawaiians. Provision is also made for continuing the leasing system of the public sugar-cane lands, whereby 60 per cent of the leasing revenues is applied for the payment of expenses incident to the administration of the Territory, and 40 per cent for general improvement of the condition of the native population.

During a recent visit to the United States, Gov. C. J. McCarthy and a Hawaiian delegation took up with Congress the pressing need for land reform and land legislation in the Territory. Briefs submitted by the delegation were based on resolutions passed by the local legislature, and these resolutions were considered by the committee in framing the homestead bill.

The urgent need of legislation was summed up in the following portion of the brief submitted by Governor McCarthy:

"With the very limited amount of highly cultivated land yet available for homesteading, and the limited amount of land capable of being developed into agricultural lands, it is the strong desire of the Territorial Administration and of the people of the Territory, as expressed by its Legislature, so to handle the remaining portion of the highly cultivated land and the remaining undeveloped lands as to be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number of the citizens of the country."

"What the Territory needs more than anything else is a body of citizen farmers with a direct and independent interest in the welfare of the community."

The pending land bill is only one of several measures which the delegation urged, and it is expected that Congress will go more fully into the recommendation made by the delegation, in order to meet the views of the local legislature in desired reforms in land tenure and administration. For one thing, there is a very urgent demand that the Governor, land commission and the land board be granted the power to pass on the qualifications of applicants for land, to insure that those who obtain homesteads are actively interested in development.

## LIMIT SEEN ON COAL PRICES

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Coal prices will not go as high as was expected a few days ago, said Ellis Searles, editor of The United Mine Workers Journal, in a statement issued from the international headquarters of the miners' organization here yesterday. Reports from all over the country, he said, justified his statement.

BOND CAMPAIGN IS  
TERMED ILLEGALLoyal Coalition, in Letter to  
President Wilson, Opposes  
Sale in United States of Securities  
of So-Called Irish Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The campaign to sell in the United States bonds of the so-called Irish republic is declared illegal by the Loyal Coalition of Boston, in a letter to President Wilson, made public yesterday.

"The whole effort to obtain this money is practically identical with the similar attempt some years ago to sell the Fenian bond loan, which was declared to be flagrantly illegal," asserts the letter, which is signed for the Coalition by Demarest Lloyd, its president. The message says, further: "The Loyal Coalition, of which I am president, and with whose purpose you are doubtless already familiar, has been repeatedly requested to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of stopping the sale of bonds for the alleged Irish republic. Before taking any such action, however, we feel that the possible embarrassment to this government from the present situation should be brought to your executive attention."

"The counsel for this organization, after diligent research, has been able to find several legal authorities which seem to show conclusively the absolute illegality of the present so-called loan. The following citations should suffice:

"The Criminal Code No. 35—page 1089, section 13, reads: 'Whoever within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the dominion of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3000 or imprisoned not more than three years.'

"In the Supreme Court decision Kennett et al vs. Chambers, 14 Howard 38: 'The court held that a citizen "is bound to commit no acts of hostility against a nation with which the government is in amity and friendship. . . . And he can do no acts, nor enter into any agreements to promote or encourage revolt or hostilities against the territories of a country with which our government is pledged to be at peace."

"If the present Sinn Fein activities in this country are permitted to continue, there is the possibility of diplomatic clash with the British Government with ensuing consequences of a serious nature such as the demand for a substantial indemnity from us on account of our unfriendly actions."

"We urge, therefore, that the matter be turned over to the Department of Justice for immediate investigation and action. Furthermore, we should be under deep obligation for an early response to this communication in view of the fact that inaction is fraught with peril."

DOMINICANS FILE  
LABOR PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday called on Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, with two representatives of the population of San Domingo, which is now under naval rule. The Dominicans protested against the alleged violation of immigration laws by United States Navy officials, who, it was charged, had brought in workmen from other places to compete with the natives. Other allegations were made with regard to the naval administration of the coun-

try, particularly from the point of view of labor.

Rear Admiral Thomas Snowden is Governor of the country for the navy, and it is also military representative of this country in Haiti. Brig.-Gen. L. Feland commands a brigade of marines numbering about 300 men now occupying the country.

SYSTEM OF FREE  
SCHOOLS PLANNEDChicago Educator Goes to the  
Tzecho-Slovaks to Assist in  
Building Up a More Rounded  
and Democratic Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—To assist Tzecho-Slovakia in breaking down the Austrian educational system which acculturates three classes of society, and in building up a system of free, democratic schools patterned after that of the United States, is the mission on which J. J. Zmrhal, principal of the Herzl school of this city, will sail from New York on April 14. He goes in response to a summons from the Ministry of Education of the Tzecho-Slovak republic, and as representative of the National Education Association in this country.

"I shall act in an advisory capacity to the Ministry of Education for the six months of my stay," said Mr. Zmrhal to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is the desire of the administration in Tzecho-Slovakia to adopt many of the ideas of our public school system, which they recognize as the most advanced in the world."

"Under the Austrian system the cultural or intellectual aspect of education has been over-emphasized. We want to introduce a more rounded education, teach the hand as well as the mind. And we want to democratize the schools. They have what amounts to three separate school systems, all unrelated to each other, that train their students for three different strata of society."

"There are the gymnasia, which are preparatories for the universities. They are purely classical courses and they produce an intellectual class. Then there are the 'real' schools, which prepare pupils for the technical schools. The output of these schools are skilled tradesmen. Then there are the common schools which stop at the eighth grade. When the pupil graduates from the eighth grade he cannot continue his education and go to a trade school or a college, because the foundation he has received is absolutely unrelated to the requirements of these other schools. The only thing a graduate of the common schools can do is go out and become a farmer or a day-laborer. We want to put all these schools on a basis such as we have in the United States where all schools lead up to broader education."

"In Slovakia we have a big problem. Under Magyar oppression these 3,000,000 people were kept the most illiterate in Europe. There were some 35 schools for that many people. Since the republic has been established it has started 4000 schools in Slovakia. The conditions in Bohemia, the major part of Tzecho-Slovakia, are a contrast to this, as every little village has its school."

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HOUSING SITUATION  
IN UNITED STATESFederal Reserve Board Reports  
Show No Signs of Improve-  
ment—High Rents for Apart-  
ments in Capital Still Obtain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Housing conditions have reached a serious state in many parts of the United States, according to information obtained from the Federal Reserve Board reports, and locally the situation bears out the opinion that little has been done to improve it.

Although the end of the war had removed from this city large numbers of army officers and war workers, rents are still practically at the wartime figures. The reduction in population has been considerable, for at the time the armistice was signed there were about 120,000 government employees here in the departments and war bureaus, against about 105,000 now. There were also several thousand military and naval officers and enlisted men, who are now out of service, though their places have probably been taken by demobilized service men whose homes were in this city.

## Little Improvement Seen

During the war stories of almost unbelievable profiteering were current, and some of the instances that have been brought out before the rent commission in recent months show that little improvement has occurred. One apartment house which had gained a not altogether favorable reputation for its rents has been much under consideration by the Rent Commission, which now that the war has been over for a year or more, has taken steps to remedy conditions.

This apartment house, according to testimony offered by its management before the commission, rents for \$80,000 net a year. Inquiry by The Christian Science Monitor office at the assessors' office in the District Building revealed that the land was assessed for \$18,335 (at the rate of \$1 per square foot) and that the building was assessed for \$140,000, a total of \$158,335. Assessments in Washington are made on a basis of two-thirds actual value, but actual value is current value, in the present time of inflated prices. The apartment house is probably worth \$250,000 at the present time, though very likely it did not cost that amount, because it was well under way before labor and material costs had reached present figures.

## Rental 30 Per Cent of Valuation

In any event, the net rental apparently equals about 30 per cent of the value of the building, and it is not improbable that the owners have already received most of the money back that they put out to obtain it. This apartment house is understood to be not at all exceptional in Washington, for prices were advanced to figures that had no relation whatsoever to the value of the accommodations offered but only to the needs of the renter. Recently a ruling was made here that a landlord was not jus-

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FACTS SOUGHT ON  
BOSTON RED RAIDSJudge Anderson, in United States  
Court, Questions Federal In-  
vestigators as to Efforts to  
Reach Only Deportable Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Judge George W. Anderson, before whom, in the United States District Court, the habeas corpus proceedings of alleged Communists held for deportation are being heard, closely questioned government witnesses at yesterday's session, with a view to determining whether the raids of last January were "a sober, conscientious attempt on the part of authorities to deal with deportable aliens, or merely a spectacular raid," and also whether and to what extent "under-cover informants" figured in the preparation for the roundup.

William J. West, assistant superintendent of the Boston office of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, said in reply to the court's questions that no "under-cover informant" under his jurisdiction stimulated any meeting of January 2, or was instructed by him or by the local superintendent, but said that there were some such informants in this district whom he did not know or even know of.

The informants, he also testified, under examination by Louis Goldberg, assistant United States district attorney, are carefully chosen men and "much less dangerous than many other elements, both without and within."

Asked by the court how he knew that they were not instructed to stimulate meetings, he said he assumed that anything of that nature would be communicated to the superintendent, and he could say with assurance that no meetings were stimulated by the department in this district. The court persisted, asking whether information of the meetings was actually received from the informants, and the witness replied that such a matter was a small detail, which he might not remember. The meetings were publicly advertised long in advance, he declared.

The court also questioned Mr. Goldberg as to whether he defended the practice of holding people without warrant, until he was ready to serve warrants on them. The assistant district attorney replied that he thought that of no importance in habeas proceedings, but that when he came to the argument, he would try to produce authorities to support such procedure.

Mr. West said that agents were instructed to take into custody only aliens, members of the Communist Party and of the Communist Labor Party.

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## DILUTION OF LABOR URGENT IN BRITAIN

Workers Are Scarce in Certain  
Skilled Trades, but Trade  
Unions Are Still Unwilling to  
Admit Semi-Skilled Labor

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Recent investigation into the circumstances which prevent the training and employment of discharged and disabled soldiers and sailors reflect no great credit on a number of trade unions or on the employers in general. Certain of the former show a decided unwillingness to assist in the training of the demobilized soldier, while the latter in the main betray a calm indifference as to engaging him. The case against the unions was forcibly expressed in the House of Commons, and has been taken up with vigor and vehemence by the press, the purpose of which, as expressed by those qualified to speak on behalf of Labor, is to discredit Labor candidates in the constituencies.

Whatever justification there may be found for this assertion, it is certain that much ado was made of the position at the Wrekin parliamentary election, where, so it is claimed, the seat was lost to Labor chiefly through the activities of its opponents who concentrated on this charge; despite the fact that Charles Duncan, the Labor candidate, is the general secretary of a semi-skilled and unskilled union whose members, perhaps more than any other, suffer in consequence of the customs and practices of the trades in question.

### Case of Semi-Skilled Men

It is doubtful if there is any other man who can speak with more experience of the semi-skilled man's position than Mr. Duncan. It is doubtful if any other man has had the opportunity of stating the semi-skilled man's case, and defending the semi-skilled man's point of view, in contradistinction to the skilled artisan's attitude, on so many occasions as the former member for Barrow. To direct a campaign based upon the attitude of one or two trade unions against a candidate in the above circumstances shows to what depths politics may descend. For the problem of the semi-skilled, on whose behalf Mr. Duncan has repeatedly fought, is the problem of the discharged soldier. Whatever opposition there is to the training of soldiers is not due to the fact that the man has been in the army but to the fact that he is either unskilled or semi-skilled.

After making due allowances for the publicity given by, and the exaggerations of the press, who have been instrumental in working up a wave of indignation, the simple facts indicate that there is more than an element of truth in the indictment against the unions concerned. For instance, a comprehensive scheme embodying the necessary safeguards to prevent unscrupulous employers from taking advantage of the disabled trainee's weakness was drafted by the training section of the Ministry of Labor in conjunction with the officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. All details were published in the union's monthly journal prior to a ballot being taken. It was proposed to train a number of discharged soldiers at the various instructional workshops taken over by the Ministry of Labor from the Ministry of Munitions. The selection of the candidates was to be entrusted to a joint committee upon which the trade unions were to be adequately represented. Indeed, one might say that the local arrangements were almost entirely in the hands of the committee; and it is a matter for profound amazement to a casual observer that the scheme was turned down by an overwhelming majority.

It is hardly fair to say that the engineers as a whole are opposed to the

training of disabled soldiers. As the writer has previously stated at some length, what really happens is this: the active minority who influence elections of this kind, industrialists, members of the Independent Labor Party, and other elements who are "agin the government" poll their full strength, while vast numbers remain at home indifferent.

Fred Bramley has endeavored in an article in a Labor daily to reply to the charges leveled across the floor of the House of Commons, but with as little success as was achieved on that occasion by those selected to reply on behalf of Labor. Mr. Bramley carefully avoids the instance recorded above, and attempts to justify the existence of the trade union rules and practices referred to as being necessary for the maintenance of a standard of living obtained after many years of agitation, toil, and suffering by the pioneers of the movement, abrogation of which rules would be taken the fullest advantage of by employers.

There is, of course, generally speaking much truth in this, but it ought not to be impossible to frame an agreement, as in the case of the engineers quoted above, to preclude an unscrupulous employer here and there from strengthening his position. That employers have as much concern for those who fought our battles in France as the trade unions in question is borne out by an official government publication which innocently proclaims "that the visit of Earl Haig to the Yorkshire and East Midlands Division has had the effect of encouraging more employers to enter into the national scheme" of employing disabled soldiers.

### Dilution to Be Resisted

Callous as the attitude of the engineers appears to be, the attitude of the unions affiliated to the Building Trades Federation gives cause for greater reproach, for in rejecting every proposal for dilution and the employment of discharged soldiers, they are holding up the building of houses for which the country stands in great need. At a conference recently held in Manchester to consider the proposal to augment building trade labor, it was resolved to carry out the agreement for the training of disabled soldiers and sailors but to refuse to introduce any fresh dilution into the industry, as "being impracticable, and economically unsound," and it was further resolved to "resist the dilution of build-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
An Eskimo village

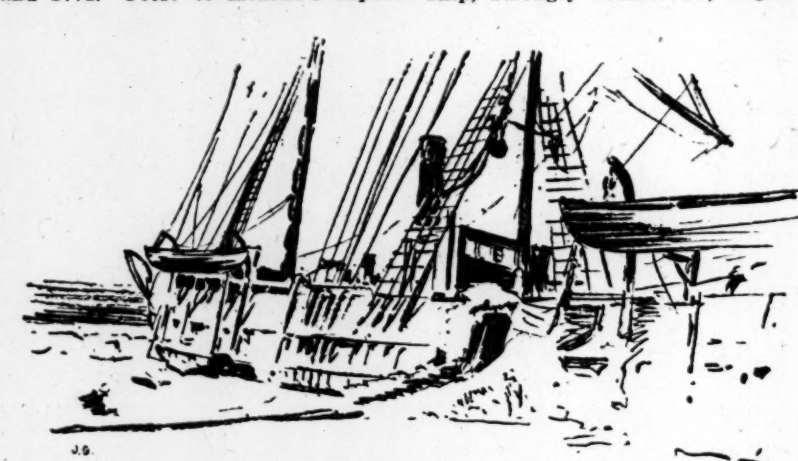
ing trade labor with the utmost strength of our organization."

If this is to be regarded as the final word on the subject, the question of the "housing of the working class" assumes a more difficult problem than ever—one that must of necessity engage the attention of the whole political labor and industrial movement, as falling more heavily upon the workers themselves than any other section of the community. Tens of thousands of working class families are without homes of their own, and if this policy is not modified considerably they are likely to remain in the same predicament for many years to come, for if every available worker in the building industry was kept fully occupied there appears to be no reasonable hope for recovering lost ground for the next decade.

## INTO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The discovery in 1810 by Henry Hudson of the bay that bears his name, was followed by an extensive expedition under the patronage of Prince Rupert in 1668, commanded by Captain Gilliam. Thus was inaugurated the régime of the Hudson's Bay Company, under the title and charter of "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," granted in 1670. Little data as to the resources and geography of that vast wilderness which spreads over millions of acres was given to the world until Hearne made his historical expedition in the interest of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1770 and 1771. Prior to Hearne's expedi-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A stanch ship in the Arctic

tion all voyages had been made from Hudson's Bay to the northwest in search of the passage. But this intrepid mariner decided to make a land journey. On the trip he attempted to pass through the Barren Lands but failed. On his third venture, leaving in December, 1770, he passed through a more wooded country, where game was more plentiful and his party was able to travel with greater degrees of comfort.

### Coppermine River Discovery

Sometime in the spring of 1771, he discovered what is now known as the

engines, a double set of sails, and an auxiliary motor for the deck boats; a double set of anchors, plenty of rope, life-rafts and preservers; water-proof and fur clothing, dogs, stoves, lamps, several bushels of matches, oil, candles, flour, beans, bacon, and tons of supplies for the arctic ménage. To this add guns, ammunition, and other things that come into daily need when making an arctic voyage.

### The Outfit

This outfit and more would have been necessary in the time of Hearne, Franklin, or Mackenzie, but I took a dress-suit case, an overcoat, an umbrella, a pet dog weighing but 17 pounds, and a ticket issued by the Hudson's Bay Company to the arctic, via the Peace, Slave and Mackenzie rivers. If I am correct, the charge per passenger from Peace River Landing, about 300 miles north of Edmonton, the entering-point for this romantic adventure, was about \$500; this price included return passage, and portage charges going and returning. This voyage represented a journey of nearly 5000 miles from Edmonton, Edmonton being on a parallel but a little south of Sitka, Alaska, or Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. Ft. McPherson, our destination by the Hudson's Bay Company boats, being 10 degrees north of the most southerly point of Greenland, and much farther within the Arctic Circle than the most northerly point of Iceland.

We will begin our journey at Edmonton. A railway trip of 312 miles to Peace River Landing brings us within walking distance of the steamer Athabasca, waiting to convey us to Vermilion Chutes; at which place or mud-bank we arrive after a dull, uneventful sail of two and one-half days. At this temporary and uninteresting stop, we prepare for the portage crossing of four and one-half miles. Our personal effects are loaded

upon trucks, manned by Beaver Indians, splendid examples of a superior race of northmen.

### The Flagship

The portage crossed, we find awaiting us the good craft McMurray, the flagship of the fleet. From this point the nomenclature both of post and settlement reflects the part the Scots have had in the early voyages in this even now unexplored land of desolation.

The McMurray is to be our home for the trip to Ft. Fitzgerald via Chipe-wyan, reputed also for its wonderfully embroidered moccasins, and the indolence of its artisans who ply this craft. From this point Sir Alexander Mackenzie outfitted for his 14 weeks drift to the Arctic Ocean. As we voyage "down north," a term which has its paradoxical inference, the surroundings become more primitive. We have reached the borderland of the Indian, the land of idleness save where necessity demands them to hunt or fish to sustain existence.

We have now come to the country of never-worry, gambling, superstition, and dried fish. Hulbert Footner in his "New Rivers of the North" gives a very adroit analysis of the Indian character when he writes:

"As to popular literature on the red-skin in general, as every one knows, it is rather misleading. This because writers, including famous names, insist in applying our thoughts and feelings to them, whereas their fascination for us lies, not in any likeness to us, but in our difference."

"He is the reverse of what you would call a man of feeling and he sedulously conceals the display of what feelings he has. He is, of course, liberty-loving, and restraint or discipline of any kind are intolerable to him."

### The Indian's Ways

"He is stubborn in his ways; that is to say, instinctively resistant to outside influences, but he is keenly sensitive to ridicule. Such a man will nearly always be found to possess a genuinely poetic appreciation of nature and natural phenomena. His mental processes are as simple as a child's. He is admirable with his qualities of strength, hardness, resolution, and courage. He has no faculty of generalizing, and but small powers of deduction. His sense of location in the woods is due to an acquired knowledge of the place. He loves his own country—he learns to know every mound and tree—this is his sole concern in life. In a strange country he is more helpless than the white man. His ability to follow tracks through the bush is truly astonishing to a white man from the pavements; but I have seen white men become as expert."

This is not true of the Eskimo, who

shares this northern part of Canada with the Indian. He is inquisitive, alert, analytical, and in his primitive way a philosopher.

### Portage Crossed

At Ft. Fitzgerald we crossed the portage of 18½ miles, where we boarded the steamer Mackenzie River, a leaky, uninviting craft, which was to be our home for many weeks while



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
A Great Bear Indian, Canada

negotiating the 1315 miles of twisting riverways that end at the Mackenzie River Delta, 300 miles north of the Arctic Circle. At Norman we left the Great Bear River, which has as its source the lake bearing the same name, and swung into the mighty Mackenzie. At the head of this historic stream is the site where Sir John Franklin in 1825 established his headquarters while on his expedition to explore the arctic coast. This settlement was named Ft. Franklin. Ft. Norman, a post so often moved, was also located here several years.

A few thousand tired exhausts of the engine and we were abreast of Ft. Good Hope. Seventeen miles beyond we crossed the Arctic Circle. It is difficult to adjust oneself to the real midsummer arctic in this latitude. Here the wild rose smiles in crimson clusters and the willow and spruce wisp and bend in this vast and little-known land, where the white man is not to be found.

## OFFICIALS PUSH WAR ON PROFITEERING

Flying Squadron of Department  
of Justice Working on Specific  
Complaints of Overcharges in  
New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Profiteering in food, clothing, fuel, and other necessities in New York City is to be stopped, if such a thing is possible, according to members of the flying squadron of the Department of Justice, which, after investigating charges of profiteering in other cities of the United States, has now come to the aid of New York. The squadron has secured numerous indictments and convictions in other parts of the country which have been punished by fines ranging as high as \$2500, it was said.

So far, the members have been working on specific complaints of overcharges, such as 20 cents for a dish of stewed rhubarb in a restaurant where it formerly sold at five cents; 10 cents for a dish of three prunes, and various other similar charges. While the squadron welcomes complaints that it may investigate, it urges complainants to sign their letters, not to remain anonymous, as most have so far.

"We want all the cooperation from the public that we can get," said a member of the squadron to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We are working under the Lever Act to discover and bring to justice cases of profiteering in any commodity, and we shall be glad of any clues to follow up."

"We shall also make a number of general investigations. For example, we are informed that ice is going up to 60 and 70 cents a hundred pounds; its normal price is 50 cents; we mean to find out whether such an increase is justifiable. Then we are getting after men's collars. There is no reason why collars costing the retailers 20 cents should be sold at 30 and 35 cents; we believe that 25 cents would bring in plenty of profit. There is a good turn-over on collars, with practically no salesmanship required; they take up little space and they practically sell themselves, as most men know exactly what they want and demand it. We are willing to grant a fair margin, but we shall do our best to put an end to unreasonable profits."

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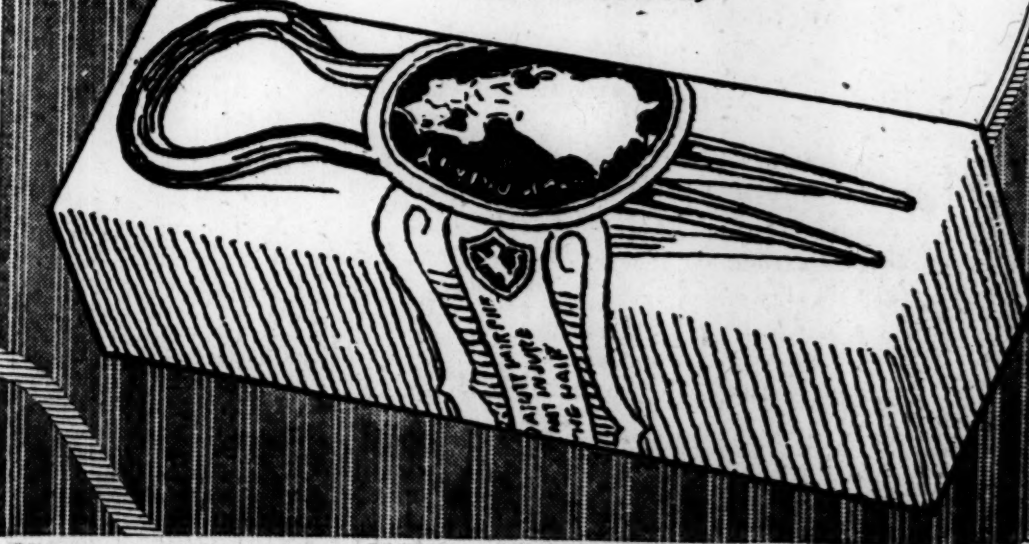
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## STRIKE SYMPTOMS SEEN IN PORTUGAL

Outward Appearance of Tranquillity No Guide as to When Situation Is Becoming Serious—Agitators Busy Elsewhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—There may have been a certain outward appearance of tranquillity, but revolution has been in the air of Lisbon and other parts of Portugal for some days past and its proportion has been increasing. One needs to have been some time in the place and to understand the subtle signs to know when the situation is becoming really serious, for the more it does so the less is there talk of it. The wild talk and the spasmodic action of the agitators cease, and they who are most concerned in their tremendous business seek a little seclusion for the preparations of their plans. Then, knowing the signs, one comes by an instinct, to realize that a time for striking may be very near at hand.

It was really little more than an instinct that has made people very certain lately that a big movement was imminent. Then the word went from mouth to mouth that a general railway strike was decided upon for a certain date. There was nothing about it in the papers, and there was no official announcement, but nobody had any doubt about it. People who had business outside Portugal in the near future made haste to get away. There was also an understanding that the railway strike would probably lead to a general strike. From that it was apprehended a revolution was at hand. There is, of course, constant talk of the forthcoming revolution, and people abroad may imagine that it is a kind of harmless bogey, and that it never will occur, especially as some foreign newspapers, with political views of their own to propagate, continually misrepresent the state of things in Portugal, as, for instance, when, after a month's crisis, some sort of a government was patched up at the beginning of this year it was represented that the people were delighted with the solution that had been found.

### Discontent General

They were nothing of the kind, though this is not to say that the solution was not the best that was avail-

able. There is discontent among every political section, which nothing but an upheaval of some drastic character may satisfy. That much is clear now. Responsible men of careful speech will tell you that the revolution must come; when or how it will be better not to prophesy. But most people, weary of the existing uncertainties, trust now that when the revolution does come it will be thorough, that there will be a proper clearing out of the Augean stables, that sincerity may be given a better chance than it has been given in Lusitania for a long time past, and that the mere politicians, the place-mongers and the corruptionists, who think so much of themselves and so little of the peril of Portugal, will be driven away, not to return. By whom they will be replaced is not apparent at the present time; Portugal is very short of men. It is only by a thorough upheaval that anything good can be secured.

But what sort of a revolution? Is it naturally asked by those in other parts who see nothing about any Portuguese difficulties in any of the papers, and nearly always seem to assume that a revolution here must necessarily be of the monarchist variety, and that a part of Portugal is still thinking of Dom Manoel. The truth is that nobody in Portugal thinks anything at all of him now. He is never spoken of, he is almost forgotten. The very Royalists themselves have ceased to give him any attention, and there is the best reason to believe that Dom Manoel would not again assume the crown of Portugal in any circumstances. When it last belonged to him the nearest thing to his pillow when he slept at night was a telephone, which he, the first King of Portugal to do such a thing, had put there for a special and very obvious reason. He would rather not have need for such a telephone again.

### Royalists are Disorganized

The Royalists certainly display frequent activities, but they are disorganized and have no definite plans. There are two other sections which are concerned with revolutions, and which are working from different points and for different objects. At the extremist end are the Syndicalists, the Bolsheviks and all that appertain to them. These are a very lively lot and their liveliness increases, but their real capacity is small. For the time being it seems that they can merely cause trouble—and let it in others. Another and highly important section is that of the Conservative Republicans, believers in the ideas of Sidonio Pais, who would see this democratic Republic, under which the fortunes and the conditions of the

country have fallen to a very low ebb, done away with, and its place taken by a strong, sound, and moderate Constitution that would give the best elements in Portugal some encouragement to devote themselves to the interests of the country. This is, perhaps, the most formidable section of public opinion at the present time. It is waiting. The extremists at the Labor end of the political stick may force the pace, and bring about the upheaval. At that time the other elements would come in and see what they could find. There would be both the Royalists and the Conservative Republicans. The latter are those who most need watching.

### Military Become Active

The government knows all about it. For some time past it has been deeply apprehensive. One of the signs, to which reference was made at the beginning of this dispatch, is a display of military force in a quiet, but significant sort of way. Generally there is not much marching about of regiments in Portugal in these days, but when the situation is acute, when the government really "knows something," it marches all the available soldiery through the streets of Lisbon, up and down and everywhere, and sets the bands playing busily at the head and at the tail of every line. This is just to show people what is meant by armed force.

On the occasion of the Paes anniversary in December when there was the best reason to believe that a revolutionary attempt was planned (it failed because of dissensions among the parties most concerned, at the last moment) the soldiers were marched through the streets and up the big Avenida at all hours and there was the constant clatter of horses' hoofs. Lately it has been the same. A day or two back, on a Saturday, the soldiers were marched through the streets for the same purpose. Bugles at the head gave a military shriek in notes low down in the scale, and more bugles at the tail, echoed in the treble. The people understood the meaning of this display, and they gave an impressive attention to it. Many of them said that when the pinch came the soldiers were by no means to be relied upon. That depended, of course, upon circumstances. But everybody was more certain than ever that they were on the very eve of the railway strike—with other movements to follow—and so it proved.

The government meanwhile displayed various activities. There was a sudden suppression of the gaming houses, which on the one hand ap-

peared a large section of public opinion and on the other greatly incensed a number of very strong and influential interests that were closely concerned with these very numerous establishments. The cabinet announced a decision to increase the wages of the public officials, devoting 20,000 contos to this purpose—a conto being a thousand escudos or milreis. The increases were mainly to be applied to officials with the smaller salaries, and regard was to be paid to the cost of living in the districts in which the officials operated, scales being established. On the very eve of the railway strike the new railways tariffs, the chief object of which was to increase the wages of the employees, came into operation.

The strike began on the last day of February. On the arrival of the mail train from Oporto at Valença de Minho, on the northern frontier, the strike was immediately declared, and all the employees of every class, including the station master, left the station, which was immediately occupied by troops. No attempt was made to resume traffic, and on the following day there was complete idleness. The same thing happened at other points, but at the outset at all events the strike was confined to the state railways, the Southeastern and the Minho and Douro systems being those immediately concerned.

The government has taken steps to insure the food supply of Lisbon being maintained for the present. A remarkable circumstance is that a member of the government, Ramado Curto, Minister of Labor, and a well-known leader of the Socialist Party, whom there was difficulty in inducing to join the present cabinet for the purposes of "concentration," at this, of all times, went to Oporto, accompanied by various friends, on a Socialist propaganda mission. The Premier, Dominguez Pereira, becoming acquainted with the circumstance, insisted on his immediate return to Lisbon and he came in an automobile. The Minister of War, who went north, has also returned.

### NATURALIZED ASIATIC PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario.—In reply to a question in the Canadian House of Commons, the Secretary of State stated that there were 106 Japanese residents at the present time who had been naturalized, while the total number of Japanese residents in Canada in 1911 was 9021. There were at present 25 naturalized Chinese in Canada, whereas the number of Chinese in Canada in 1911 was 27,774.

## INDIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD CALIPHATE

Speaker at Bombay Conference Says Control of Holy Places of Islam Is Among Sacred Rights of Muhammadans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The third session of the All India Caliphate Conference met in Bombay recently. Muhammad Chotani, chairman of the reception committee, spoke for some time on the caliphate question. He said that, in spite of strong representations, no assurance had been given that their demands would be accepted. The Viceroy had promised that their views would be adequately laid before the Peace Conference, but while they were grateful to him for his efforts, they could not admit that Britain had no decisive voice in the Peace Conference.

Which power, he asked, was pressing for the British occupation of Palestine and Mesopotamia? Did any power compel the British to occupy the holy places of Islam through the agency of the sheric of Mecca, who had thus violated the sacred traditions of Islam and created suspicion and unrest in the Moslem world? There was no answer to these questions and they had, therefore, every reason to fear that their demands had not been properly laid before the Peace Conference, unless and until Britain evacuated Palestine and Mesopotamia.

With regard to the Turkish question, the only powers at all concerned were France and Italy, and these, he was convinced, would not offer any resistance if Britain had supported the Moslem demand. He protested strongly against the word "crusade" used by the Premier and said that it would have been impossible for Muhammadans to have fought for the Allies had they been told that it was a crusade against Islam.

Mr. Chotani then turned to the

question of the Bolsheviks and declared that there was great danger of the Bolsheviks seizing the present opportunity to further their own ends. The only way in which to prevent this was to make a favorable settlement with Turkey in accordance with the sentiments of the Moslem world, otherwise there was a danger of the whole of that world coming under Bolshevik influence.

He thanked the Viceroy for affording facilities for sending a deputation to England and he hoped that his Excellency would give publicity to all communications on the question which had passed between himself and the Imperial government, so that Indian Muhammadans might know what the Indian Government had done to help them in their present difficulties.

The Hon. Mr. E. M. Bhurgri, the President, asserted that the control of the Jaziratul Arab and the custody of the holy places were amongst the most

sacred rights of the Moslems. In view of these clear rights and the promises which had been made, they were entitled to claim that due regard to their interests and beliefs should be paid in the settlement of the future of Turkey.

Were their demands, he asked, in the slightest measure in excess of what they had every reason to expect on the strength of the promises made, or were those pledges merely scraps of paper? Was it wise or just to ride roughshod over the deepest feelings and beliefs of so large a portion of humanity? A lamentable feature of the present situation was, he said, the religious prejudice by which the opponents of Turkey were animated.

In conclusion, Mr. Bhurgri said that their line of action must be to bring such overwhelming pressure of organized public opinion to bear on the authorities, that no other settlement than that which they demanded should be possible.

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SOME SIDE ISSUES  
IN CAILLAUX TRIAL

Survey Made of Important Factors Touching the Case—No Convincing Points Apparent in the Tangle of Testimony

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Caillaux trial before the Senate constituted in High Court of Justice has aroused the most passionate discussions in France. It is openly said in some quarters that the affair is purely political and that when proceedings were commenced against the former premier old personal antagonisms really came into play. Those members of the public who believe that the trial is a sort of political vengeance point to the considerable importance given to Mr. Caillaux's policy at the time of the Agadir incident, when his conciliatory manner towards Germany saved the world from war, though only, say his enemies, at the price of the humiliation of France.

Germany sent the gunboat Panther to Morocco and Mr. de Selves, then Foreign Minister, wished to reply by sending a French warship. Mr. Caillaux negotiated over his head, gave away a strip of Congo territory, and the Great War was postponed for three years. The fact that this momentous episode was brought up at length, although it is impossible to frame any charge against Mr. Caillaux in this respect as his actions are covered by the approval of Parliament, indicates for those who look upon Mr. Caillaux as a persecuted politician that the case is to some extent directed against him because of his political acts.

## Foreign Policy Criticized

The same people rather think it to the credit of Mr. Caillaux than otherwise that he should have pondered the problem of peace when the great strife was at its height. Now without expressing a personal opinion, it is certainly true that Mr. Caillaux has political enemies who are against him not so much for specific acts which may be regarded as criminal, but because his whole theory of foreign politics, which he is entitled to hold whether right or wrong, is different from their own.

On the other hand there are many thousands of people who feel very strongly against him on far better ground. The relations of the former Premier were, to say the least, extremely unfortunate. He was connected with nearly all the scoundrels and traitors which the war brought to light. Twice Germany made an attempt to buy a big Parisian newspaper, once through the intermediary of Mr. Bolo and again through Mr. Lenoir, both of whom were shot after sensational trials. Mr. Caillaux was acquainted with the Lenoirs and with Bolo. He was acquainted with Mr. Almeréda and Mr. Duval and the rest of the "Bonnet Rouge" gang, and this newspaper was undoubtedly used in the German interest. In Argentina he got mixed up with the so-called "Count" Minotto, who was in touch with the German Embassy, and in Italy he seemed to attract into his orbit all the pro-German politicians. It was to him that unauthorized offers of peace were brought in France. There is no doubt that the Germans looked upon him as "their man."

## Traps Were Set

The defense is that these coincidences were such as might have come into the life of any politician and that they are further explained by the fact that the legend of his pro-German sympathies had got abroad. The defense also alleges that there was a

deliberate plot against Mr. Caillaux because of his unpopularity and that traps were set for him into which, however, he did not fall. Mr. Malvy, who was Minister of the Interior during the greater part of the war and who was eventually exiled because of his complacency and incompetence, is represented as the "creature" of Mr. Caillaux.

The fact is that the Caillaux case has divided France into two hostile parties—the Caillauxites and the anti-Caillauxites; and as in this tangle of testimony it is impossible to find any absolutely clear and convincing points, both sides can wrangle without much danger of being proved to be utterly wrong. The Caillauxites call attention to the circumstance that the former Premier was kept in prison for over two years before being tried. That, indeed, the first act of Mr. Clemenceau was to have him arrested, and that the trial did not take place until after the departure of Mr. Clemenceau. The anti-Caillauxites say that quite apart from the evidence that he was intriguing for a peace which meant an alliance of France, Germany and Italy, leaving England and Russia alone, his position is definitely shown in the famous documents which he drew up and deposited in the safe at Florence, and that such a man had to be put beyond the possibility of making mischief.

## Letters Published

Hanging over all broods the shadow of Gaston Calmette. Calmette was the editor of the "Figaro" when that journal just before the war began to publish the letters of Mr. Caillaux which contained political references of the most compromising kind. After appeals which were unheeded, Mrs. Caillaux put a revolver in her muff, went to the office and shot Mr. Calmette. At the end of a memorable trial she was acquitted as having acted under great provocation. Politically, however, Mr. Caillaux was ruined. Powerful enemies sprang up against him. There was undoubtedly a sort of feud, a vendetta.

Mr. Caillaux has a remarkable personality. His speeches are models of eloquence. He is by turns pathetic, menacing, scornful, and dramatic. The Florence documents, which, of course, were not published by him but by the prosecution are, he says, merely spontaneous ebullitions of his thoughts. He put down notes not for other eyes to see but to express his feelings at a particular moment. To attach any importance to them would be to deny the right to think, since to write for his own eyes only was his method of thinking.

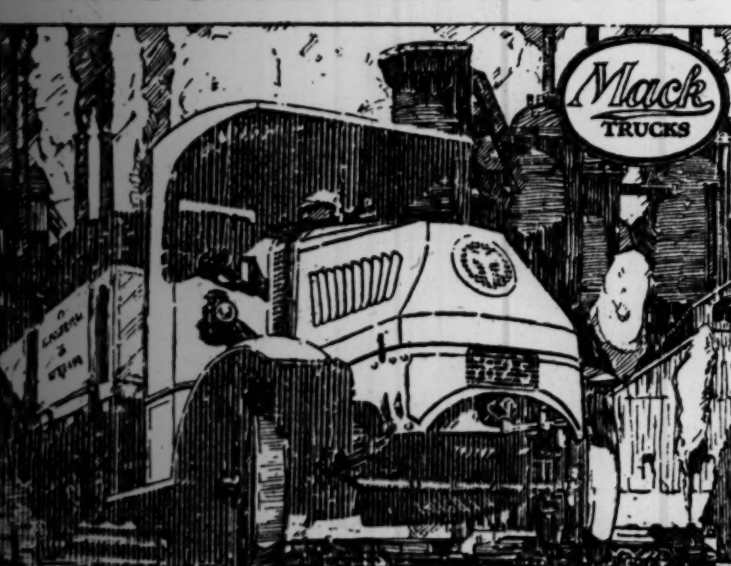
## Origin of the War

But an important discussion upon the origin of the war has sprung out of these documents. Mr. Caillaux apparently believed that Mr. Poincaré had in his journey to Russia on the eve of the war come to an understanding with the Tsar. Moreover he attributes to Mr. Poincaré a phrase said to have been spoken at a French Cabinet Council—"France does not permit war to be declared against her"—implying that France should take the

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POLICY IN EGYPT

Government Decides to Sell Its Lands, Greater Part of Which Consists of Large Estates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—In order to control those cultivators who think that it would be more profitable to plow their winter cereal crops, which should mature in May, for the purpose of planting cotton instead, the government has just issued a very strict order under martial law inflicting a fine of £100 for every acre of food crop thus destroyed and the confiscation of the cotton involved. While this measure is wholly commendable in view of the great shortage of food-stuffs, it is somewhat unfortunate that it was not taken earlier as plowing for cotton begins in January and, according to reports from the districts, a certain amount of growing crops have already been uprooted, though probably the area is not very considerable.

## Date of Mobilization

The French Government did not mobilize until August 1, after the German mobilization. When the Russian Minister, Sergius Sazonov, asked Mr. Viviani if he could count upon France, how could Mr. Viviani give him the advice not to mobilize? Russia in that case might have been invaded and rendered helpless, unable to offer any aid to France, if France in her turn was menaced. He defended then the Russian alliance and the Russian mobilization. England made clear that she would not interfere in a quarrel that was confined to Austria and Serbia; that Lord Grey informed the French that even if the neutrality of Belgium was not violated but the French coast was attacked, England would be bound to come in.

All these are in reality side-issues. The real point is not Mr. Caillaux's opinion, but Mr. Caillaux's specific acts which can be held to have a criminal character. And yet it is precisely these "side-issues" which dominate the whole process, and as one sits day by day in the crowded Chamber one feels that a diplomatic and political debate in respect of the origin and conduct of the war and the possibilities of peace, is going on.

## ALIENS LEAVING ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Upwards of 15,000 aliens have left the Province of Ontario, 5,000 of them from the city of Toronto alone, for their homes overseas since December last. They took away with them over \$30,000,000 of Canadian money. In round numbers there were 10,000 Austrians, 2,000 Greeks and Rumanians, 2,000 Bulgarians and Serbians, and 1,000 Macedonians. Their average wealth, carried out of Canada, was \$2,000 per head. They were for the most part men who filled the places in the industrial world when Canada's sons enlisted.

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NATIONAL LAND  
POLICY IN EGYPT

Government Decides to Sell Its Lands, Greater Part of Which Consists of Large Estates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt.—In order to control those cultivators who think that it would be more profitable to plow their winter cereal crops, which should mature in May, for the purpose of planting cotton instead, the government has just issued a very strict order under martial law inflicting a fine of £100 for every acre of food crop thus destroyed and the confiscation of the cotton involved. While this measure is wholly commendable in view of the great shortage of food-stuffs, it is somewhat unfortunate that it was not taken earlier as plowing for cotton begins in January and, according to reports from the districts, a certain amount of growing crops have already been uprooted, though probably the area is not very considerable.

It is satisfactory to note that the government has at length decided on a definite policy of selling its lands, the greater part of which consists of large estates of many thousands of acres. Originally these estates came into being largely through confiscations under the iniquitous régime of Ismail Pasha, who in this way, robbed the fellahs of vast areas in upper and lower Egypt. On Egypt becoming bankrupt, the bond holders foreclosed on the security of these lands, those of upper Egypt with the exception of the Fayum, being purchased by a company which eventually sold the estates to private owners.

## Forfeiting Land Tax

The Egyptian Government managed to maintain its title on the other properties which until a few years ago were managed by a special administration representing the bond holders. On the mortgages being finally liquidated, the government entered into full possession and management under the State Lands Administration. A great part of these lands was of

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excellent quality and readily salable. By not disposing of them the government was forfeiting its unique privilege, the land tax, besides which the productivity was naturally less than if held by small owners.

On the other hand it is very probable that uncertainty as to their real value influenced its former decision of holding the estate, especially as important public works which would benefit them considerably were contemplated, while these works are very far from being completed, the present financial owner has wisely decided to profit by the high prices of land at present ruling and a very large program of sales has been drawn up. As an experiment a commencement was made in 1919, when 10,414 isolated plots of state property of less than 100 acres in area, representing 13,680 acres, were sold, largely to former tenants, but with the exception of a sale of 1640 acres none of the large estates of Lower Egypt have yet been touched.

## Selling Small Plots

It is proposed to continue selling small isolated plots this year while a certain area of fully developed land will be put on the market. In view of the wealth of the country, good prices should be obtained, and the sums realized should prove useful in meeting in part the cost of some of the new works which will enhance the value of other undeveloped land belonging to the government. Financially, such a policy would be extremely sound. The recent fall in the price of cotton from £38 to £26 per cantar (about 100 lbs.) should prove a very useful lesson to those misguided fellahs who left their fields for the Alexandria Cotton Bourse during the recent boom and indulged in the wildest speculations. Further, it should be found peculiarly illuminating to those who

believed the leaflets recently disseminated by the Nationalist extremists, which set out that the real price of cotton was £100 per cantar and that the English were thereby depriving them of immense sums. Perhaps the fellah will get out of the habit of believing everything he reads in the near future.

PRECAUTIONARY STEPS  
TAKEN AT ADANA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Since the recent occurrences at Marash, the military authorities stationed at Adana have taken all necessary measures and precautions necessary for the establishment of security in the country. Colonel Brimond, military governor of Adana, having summoned a meeting of the leading men, officials and ulema of the town, communicated to them the general's order on this subject. The latter, in speaking to a group of leading men, declared that these measures are only being taken for a military end in case of eventualities, or if new troubles should spring up in the district. Their object is not to terrify the population, but to prove that the military authority is capable of defending it and checking the intrigues of the fomentors of revolts.

## ARAB FINANCES IMPROVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The financial position of the Arab Government of Damascus has recently improved in consequence of the payment amounting to £150,000, which is the share, that accrues to it from the receipts of the Beirut customs. The Arab Government has also received its share from Haifa.

SOCIALIST CABINET  
FORMED IN SWEDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—For some time it has been rumored that the Liberal-Socialist Government with Prof. Edén as Prime Minister would resign in favor of a purely Socialist Government, which in such case would be the first Socialist Cabinet coming to power in a country where there has been no revolution. The present Cabinet handed in its resignation on March 6, and, after requesting the Prime Minister, Mr. Edén, to form the new Cabinet, which he declined to do, the King commissioned Mr. Branting to form the new government. Mr. Branting consented and the Cabinet now consists of the following members:

Prime Minister—Hjalmar Branting.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Mr. Palmstierna.

Minister of Justice—Mr. Undén.  
Minister of Finance—Mr. Thorsson.  
Minister of the Interior—C. E. Svensson.

Minister of Public Worship and Education—Mr. Olof Olsson.  
Minister of War—Per Albin Hansson.

Minister of Marine—Bernard Eriksson.  
Minister of Agriculture—Mr. Nilsson of Tanga.

State Councilors—Mr. Nothman and Mr. Sandler.

The Prime Minister, Hjalmar Branting, is well known over the whole world as the founder and leader of Swedish Socialism and it can be truly said that he almost identified with that movement. He is still the leader of that party and is not only the first Socialist, but also the first socialist Minister of State.

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The four items listed are indicative of the savings that can be made in this sale.

<p><b>Three-Piece Overstuffed Suite</b></p> <p>As illustrated, spring edge and loose spring cushions, very comfortable and well made, upholstered in genuine leather or tapestry.....</p> <p><b>269.50</b></p>	<p><b>Three-Piece Library Suite</b></p> <p>Strongly constructed and nicely upholstered in tapestry, auto seats, mahogany finished.....</p> <p><b>137.50</b></p>
<p><b>Four-Piece Bed Room Suite</b></p> <p>Brown Mahogany and walnut finish. This is a handsome suite with a very neat design and nicely finished. Pieces sold separately.....</p> <p><b>249.50</b></p> <p>if desired. Set complete.....</p>	<p><b>Four-Piece Bed Room Suite</b></p> <p>Nicely finished, in brown mahogany and walnut, exceptionally pretty design. Pieces sold separately if desired.....</p> <p><b>239.50</b></p> <p>Complete.....</p>

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\$115.00	Royal Seamless Wilton, size 9x12.....	95.00
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\$69.50	Royal Axminster, size 9x12.....	55.00
\$69.50	Royal Axminster, size 9x12.....	59.50
\$59.50	Royal Wilton Velvets, size 9x12.....	42.50
\$49.50	Royal Brussels Tapestries, size 9x12.....	39.50
\$37.50	Royal Brussels Tapestries, size 9x12.....	32.50
\$79.50	Royal Wilton Velvets, size 9x12.....	65.00
\$2.50	Scotch Thistle Inlaid Linoleum, square yard....	1.95
\$1.75	Linoleum, 4 yards wide, as is, square yard....	1.15
\$1.69	Genuine Linoleum, 2 yards wide, square yard....	1.00
95c	Scotch Thistle Brand Flooroleum, square yard....	59c
85c	Rug Border, yard wide, yard.....	65c

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO BROTHERS  
IN FINAL ROUND

Victories of C. S. and R. F. Cutting, New York Competitors in Court Tennis Championship, Determine Finalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The brothers, C. S. Cutting and R. F. Cutting of New York, are the finalists in the amateur court tennis championship now being played on the new court of the Racquet and Tennis Club. They will meet Saturday for the privilege of challenging Jay Gould, the present amateur champion.

C. S. Cutting was the first to appear for his match with Philip Stockton of Boston. The latter started service, but lost it almost at once. Cutting took the first set with a loss of only eight points, only one game going to deuce. He also carried off the second set to love, losing nine points, three on a grille and two deuces in succession by Stockton. In the third set Stockton showed somewhat better form, taking the first and fourth games and carrying all but one of the others to deuce before he lost them. He also won a number of games in this set. But Cutting was in fine stroke and carried off the set and match by remarkable accuracy in drives along the walls.

R. F. Cutting showed great skill and accuracy in grille and deuces shots and a remarkable service which his opponent drove into the net, and consequently had an easy victory over the other Bostonian, D. P. Rhodes. Rhodes took the first game on a successful chase, but Cutting captured the next two without the loss of a point and ran out the set by winning all his remaining games. The last game went to deuce three times, however, before his service gave him the final points on nets by Rhodes.

Cutting continued his successful use of service for the first two games of the second set, but lost the next two on nets and a lost chase. The next game went to deuce, but skillful use of the tambour won him the game and he ran out the set without the loss of another game. In this set he twice scored in the winning gallery in shots off the tambour.

Rhodes again captured the first game of the third set, but Cutting took the next four after deuce had been called in each and then took the set and match after dropping one more game. In this final set the points were closer, however, than the game score indicated, standing 40 for Cutting to 30 for Rhodes. Cutting's accuracy in service and use of the tambour were even more noticeable in the final set than before, and Rhodes had little opportunity. The summary:

NATIONAL AMATEUR SINGLES COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP Semi-final round.

C. S. Cutting, New York, defeated Philip Stockton, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

R. F. Cutting, New York, defeated D. P. Rhodes, Boston, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

CORNELL HOLDS  
SPRING PRACTICE

ITHACA, New York.—Gilmour Dobie, recently appointed head coach of the Cornell University football team for a term of three years, ushered in a new era in Cornell football history when he called out for spring practice prospective candidates for next fall's varsity team this week. This is the first time in years that spring gridiron practice has been held here. It is expected that all of last year's varsity men who are to return next fall and are not engaged in some other sport, as well as members of last

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PIERRE MONTEUX, Conductor

Programme—Concertos for Violin and Viola. Mozart's Overture to "Don Giovanni." Dukas: "Fire Children's Piece" from "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." Paganini, Capriccio from the Opera "Primo Levi" (first time). Brindisi.  
A limited number of tickets for the Saturday Evening Concert only on sale at Box 100.

year's varsity and freshmen squads will take part in the work.

The practice will give Coach Dobie an opportunity to become acquainted with the material he must work with next fall. It will be his first chance to size up individual players and become familiar with local conditions. The practice will continue for four or five weeks it is expected and it will include a thorough drill in football fundamentals, in fact everything but actual scrimmaging. Some six or eight members of last fall's varsity team form the nucleus of the spring training squad.

Coach Dobie comes to Ithaca in a different capacity than is usually the case with football coaches. Like J. F. Moulkey in track and C. E. Courtney in crew, he will make Ithaca his home and he will be here all year around. This arrangement is one of the features of the contract signed by him and the association. It is the belief of the athletic association that a resident coach who keeps in touch with football players, football schedules, and football problems all the year around will prove more valuable than a coach who does not arrive until the beginning of the season.

Cornell men are looking forward with confidence to the rehabilitation of football here under Dobie largely because of his impressive coaching record. The new coach graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1904 after a brilliant career as a player on the Minnesota team, first as end and later as quarterback. He was quarter and general of the 1900 Minnesota team that won the Western Conference championship. He filled the same position in 1901. From 1902 to 1905 he was assistant coach at Minnesota under Dr. H. L. Williams. In 1906 he went to the North Dakota Agricultural College as athletic director and coach of all sports. His football teams at North Dakota in 1906 and 1907 won every game. From North Dakota he went out to the Pacific Coast, where he soon established a brilliant reputation for successful football coaching at the University of Washington. During his stay of eight years the Washington team never lost a game.

From the Coast Coach Dobie came east to the United States Naval Academy, where he coached for three years up through last season. During that time his team was defeated twice, once by the Great Lakes Naval Training Station team 7 to 6, and last fall in an early-season game with Georgetown University. And under his coaching the Navy defeated the Army last fall for its first victory in years.

**BROWN TENNIS SCHEDULE**  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The Brown University tennis schedule, as given out recently by the management, follows:  
April 24—Brown University at Boston University; 28—Brown University at Wesleyan.  
May 1—Open; 5—Harvard University at Brown; 6—Dartmouth College at Brown; 12—Tufts College at Brown; 14—Brown University at Holy Cross; 19—Brown University at Amherst; 26—Clark University at Brown; 29—Brown University vs. Yale University (second division) at Yale.

**ILLINOIS NAMES CAPTAIN**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois.—W. E. Beebe '21, fancy diver, breast stroke and back-stroke swimmer, was elected captain of next year's University of Illinois swimming team here Wednesday.

ILLINOIS NAMES CAPTAIN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

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Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are referred to its issue of Dec. 10, in which a most admirable illustrated review of "Monsieur Beaucaire" appears.

COLLEGES HOLD  
BIG UNION MEET

Gymnastics, Wrestling and Fencing Championships of Western Conference Are Renewed at Urbana, Illinois, Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Gymnastics in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association have come back to their old popularity among the students at the different institutions; but it will take another year to put them back on the intercollegiate competitive basis that they had when the last conference championship meet was held in 1917, according to D. L. Hoffer, coach at the University of Chicago.

As many colleges as formerly are expected to be represented at the conference meet at Urbana, Illinois, today and tomorrow, but it is not likely that more than Illinois, Wisconsin and Chicago will have well-rounded teams. Minnesota and Nebraska will, no doubt, as they always have in the past, enter one or two strong candidates for all-round honors; but exactly what they will do against other Conference performers is not known. Iowa may have a full team, but at any rate it will have a few. Iowa State College and Indiana University may send some gymnasts along with their wrestlers.

Championship wrestling and fencing bouts are held in connection with the gymnastic meet. Iowa State, Indiana, Illinois and Purdue, possibly Nebraska, will be the leading contenders for mat honors. Little is known about the fencers.

All the colleges will be working in the dark against each other in gymnastics. As there have been no meets previous to this winter for two years, all the athletes are new and their ability comparatively unknown outside their own gymnasiums. In the past the different coaches could figure with fair accuracy just what competition their men would have to meet by keeping records of what opposing athletes had done the year before.

Only two dual meets have been held in the Conference this winter, Illinois at Chicago and Chicago at Wisconsin. None of these colleges was seen at its best, however, as they have been bothered to an unusual degree by ineligibility. Illinois, particularly, in its meet with Chicago, was handicapped by the ineligibility of four of its best men. Chicago has had to do without the services of its best all-around man, and a somewhat similar situation is found at Wisconsin.

Illinois, however, arranged for special examinations, and when the events are staged some of their best men may be found among the entries. Capt. J. H. McHugh '22, of Chicago.

ILLINOIS NAMES CAPTAIN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

A New Relish  
to Serve With  
Fish or Meat  
—By Mrs. Knox

It is sometimes very hard to get an appropriate relish to go with fish but this little recipe, which I have worked out in my own kitchen, adds an epicurean touch to any fish dish with which it is served. Of course, it is made with Knox Sparkling Gelatine.

**FISH OR MEAT RELISH**  
1/2 envelope KNOX Sparkling Gelatine  
1/2 cupful cold water  
1/2 teaspoonful salt  
1/2 teaspoonful celery seed  
1/2 teaspoonful mustard seed  
1/2 cupful vinegar or lemon juice  
4 tablespoonfuls sugar or syrup  
1 1/2 cupfuls finely shredded cabbage  
1/2 cup thinly sliced onions  
Soak the gelatine in the cold water and dissolve in the vinegar, which has been heated until very hot; add the salt, sugar for syrup, celery and mustard seed, and the onion and cabbage finely chopped. Turn the mixture into individual molds, which have been dipped in cold water and are lined with red peppers or pimientos cut into strips, and chill. Unmold when cold and serve with baked, broiled, fried, or any preferred fish or meat.

This recipe illustrates only one of an infinite variety of uses which I have found for Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Being unflavored, Knox Gelatine harmonizes with other foods to make such delicious dishes as: Meat, Jelly, Chicken, Veal or other Meat Loaves, Salmon, Tuna Fish or Cheese Salads, Delicately Topped or Vegetable and Fruit combination dishes. Besides my already well-known recipes for Knox puddings and desserts.

Not only can you use Knox Gelatine in four times as many ways as ready-prepared packages, but it will go four times as far. Knox Gelatine is sold in twenty-four people or do a family of six for four different meals. That is why experts call Knox the "4 in 1" gelatine because it goes four times as far as the ready-prepared brands that serve only six people.

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If you wish any recipes for novel, unusually attractive dishes, delicious salads and desserts, write to me for my recipe books "Fairy Desserts" and "Food Economy," enclosing a 2c stamp and giving your grocer's name.

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may be able to get into one or two events; but it is not likely that he can enter the all-round championship for which he is better qualified than any other Maroon star.

On the basis of the two dual meets, Chicago should win the championship easily, unless colleges other than Illinois and Wisconsin cut in heavily for points.

Of the few performers whose ability has become known in the dual meets, Coach Hoffer regards L. W. Tasche '21, of Wisconsin as the best all-around man. A. W. Zeigler '21, of Illinois, is thought to be the best tumbler, while J. L. Curtin '21, Wisconsin, and R. A. Cripe '22, and George Schnidenschmidt '22, of Chicago, have shown the best form on the horse. Wisconsin has two stars on the parallel bars in E. A. Kletzein '22 and E. J. Hestman '21.

STANFORD WILL HAVE  
NEW ATHLETIC COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD, California.—According to the decision of the Board of Athletic Control at Leland Stanford Jr. University, Coach Melbourne Evans will not be reappointed as the head coach of the Stanford athletic teams next year. The decision was made following the request of Evans for an increase of salary.

Evans has been in charge of the coaching of the Cardinal football, basketball and baseball squads since January, 1919. During this time he developed a basketball five that took the Pacific Coast championship, and a baseball club that defeated the University of California nine for the first time since 1913. Besides this he took an inexperienced squad of football men and developed what nearly became the best Pacific Coast eleven. Last fall was Stanford's first attempt at putting an American varsity team on the field since 1905, when the University reverted over to the play of rugby.

Fifty-eight applications have already been received for the position by the board of athletic control. Although names are being withheld, it was announced that many of the applicants produced the best of recommendations, including all the members of the football rules committee. The board is expected to make a definite announcement of their selection of a new coach very shortly. It is highly probable that an American football expert will be obtained, along with an assistant for the other sports.

**DRAKE ELECTS PAYSEUR**  
DES MOINES, Iowa.—T. B. Payseur '21, star forward on the Drake University basketball team during the past season, was elected captain of next year's team at a banquet given to the members of the squad Wednesday night. A. McKinley '21, was the only other nominee.

BRITISH VARSITY  
ATHLETES SAIL

Team of Six Oxford and Cambridge Representatives Begin Voyage to the United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A mixed team of four Oxford and two Cambridge University athletes, accompanied by Alfred Shrubbs, famous British former champion at distances from 1 to 10 miles, who acts as trainer, sailed from Southampton yesterday on the Adriatic to compete in the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival. Lieut.-Col. A. N. Jackson, D. S. O., who won the 1500 meter foot race at the Olympic games in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1912 in record time, and who has competed at Pennsylvania before, is with the team.

So far he has not been in strict training and has not shone in this season's athletics, having devoted a great deal of attention to athletic organization. Other Oxford men are B. G. D. Rudd, the president and holder of Oxford record for the quarter-mile; E. A. Montague, the best three-mile runner at the varsities and author of the Oxford record at that distance, and W. R. Milligan, the Oxford first string in the mile.

Rudd's performance in four events was the marked feature of recent intervarsity sports, and he is regarded as the best all-round athlete produced this season at British universities. Cambridge is represented on the team by H. B. Stallard and W. G. Tatham, who annexed first and second places, respectively, in the mile event at the Queens Club.

ENGLISH RUGBY IS  
DRAWING TO CLOSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The English rugby football season is about to close and, with the decision as to the international championship and the county supremacy, the big events come to an end. London Scottish played their last match of the season on March 13 and other big clubs in the London district are following suit one by one.

Returning from France where they

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CHANGES IN HARVARD  
CREW LINEUP MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—Four members of the Harvard University crew have been removed from the second to the first shell by Coach William Haines, according to information received last night. The promotions are as follows: J. A. Burden, Jr., '21 from 5 on the second crew to 3 on the first; Lawrence Terry ES., from 3 on the second crew to 7 on the first; M. E. Olmsted '21 to first-crew stroke; F. S. Williams '22 to first-crew coxswain.

The first real test of the season will be given the Crimson oarsmen on the Charles tomorrow, when the first and second crews will take the water against the Union Boat Club. The new varsity shells will then be put into use for the first time. A series of informal interclass races, known as the "ladder" regatta, starts today, in which each of the class crews are to meet the others until all but one are defeated.

ONE NEW MANAGER IN  
THE MAJOR LEAGUES

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Fifteen of the 16 clubs in the National and American Leagues will start their respective seasons under the same management as at the close of the 1919 playing year. The one exception is the Pittsburgh National League Club, where George Gibson has been appointed to succeed Hugo Bezdek as team leader, the change having been necessitated by Bezdek's voluntary withdrawal from the professional game.

The situation in the American League, where all the club managers have been retained, over the winter, is almost unprecedented.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

HIGH RATES PAID  
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Announcement of the Sale of  
\$50,000,000 10-Year 7 Per  
Cent Mortgage Bonds by the  
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The public expects and demands high yields on investment offerings. It is well accustomed to seeing preferred stocks, and even bonds, put out by industrial companies on a basis to return 7 per cent and 8 per cent. Now the extraordinary spectacle is witnessed of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, possessing for years the highest credit standing in the country, paying 7 per cent for 10-year money.

This, in a sense, is a test of the whole railroad financing outlook. For some days it has been rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad would do some financing, either bonds or notes, aggregating \$45,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

What took the Street completely by surprise was that this issue, which is to run 10 years, was to carry a 7 per cent interest rate and was to be offered at par. It was rather anticipated that the interest rate might be 6 per cent and that the bonds might be offered slightly under par.

## Status of Railroad Credit

It is distinctly a commentary on the status of railroad credit. For this, years of repression and stagnation are, in large degree, responsible.

The question is naturally asked what railroads of little or no credit standing may be expected to have to bid for money when the Pennsylvania is forced to pay such an exorbitant rate. Naturally, with the current money rates obtaining, only roads with high credit standing can finance themselves.

As for others whose needs are immediate, they will have to depend apparently to some extent on the government. Under the new railroad law a fund of \$300,000,000 is available for loans to the railroads, but this is likely to be absorbed largely in loans for purchases of equipment. The equipment need is first and foremost, and already a number of railroads have announced purchases of cars and locomotives and issues of equipment notes.

## Former Bond Issues

The Pennsylvania bond issue is, however, the first really big piece of railroad financing to come along in some time. It is the first which that road has done since December, 1918, when it marketed an issue of \$50,000,000 5-year 5 per cent bonds at 99 1/2, to yield about 5.05 per cent.

In 1908 the road put out \$40,000,000 4 per cent consolidated mortgage bonds at a time when other roads were hesitating to risk the market. Again in 1915, when it sold \$49,000,000 consolidated mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds, somewhat the same conditions obtained.

The Pennsylvania has always been a leader in railroad finance. The views of its officials have always been accepted as a fair criterion of the railroad investment market.

## Official Announcement

The formal announcement regarding the Pennsylvania Railroad financing follows:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are forming a syndicate covering \$50,000,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company 10-year 7 per cent bonds, to be secured by \$50,000,000 general mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and \$5,000,000 new general mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company. The 10-year bonds will be offered at 100 per cent and accrued interest by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; the National City Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, William A. Read & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York; Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston; Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh; and the Girard Trust Company and the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, stated yesterday that the issuance by the Pennsylvania Railroad of \$50,000,000 of 10-year 7 per cent secured bonds is to meet \$25,000,000 of maturing obligations, and in part the capital requirements of the system for the current year.

## BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

	Amount	Change
Total reserve	£22,784,000	£1,567,000
Circulation	1,329,000	1,329,000
Reserve	112,144,000	£28,000
Other assets	93,550,000	£15,730,000
Other deposits	132,708,000	32,786,000
Public deposits	24,978,000	£1,270,000
Govt securities	59,049,000	28,637,000

\*Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 15 per cent, compared with 18 1/2 last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £657,235,000, compared with £874,809,000 last week and £492,580,000 last year.

## FEDERAL RUBBER STOCK

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A syndicate composed of Estabrook & Co., Parkinson & Burr, and Wm. A. Read & Co., has underwritten \$2,000,000 7 per cent first preferred stock of the Federal Rubber Company. Including this issue, the company will have first preferred stock outstanding amounting to \$4,751,500.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	145	147 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Car & Fy	103 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am Inter Corp	103 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am Loco	103 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Am Smelters	68 1/2	70	68 1/2	69
Am Sugar	132	133 1/2	131	132
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97
Am Woolen	142	142	136 1/2	137
Atchafalca	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Atchafalca	83	84	83	83 1/2
Atchafalca	173 1/2	174 1/2	170	170 1/2
Baldwin Loco	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	144 1/2
B & O	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Both Steel B	103 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Can Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Cent Leather	91	92	89 1/2	90 1/2
Chandler	159	164 1/2	159	160 1/2
Chl. M & S P	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chl. R I & P	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chino	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Corn Prods	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cruicible Steel	276	276 1/2	270	271
Cuba Cane Sug	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
Do p & P	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
End-Johnson	116	116	116	116
Gen Electric	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Gen Motors	385	386	375	375
Go (new)	38 1/2	39	37 1/2	37 1/2
Goodrich	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int Paper	87	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Inspiration	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Kennecott	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Marine	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Marine	98	98	95 1/2	95 1/2
Mo Pacific	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28
Mex Pet	203	203 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
Midvale	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
N Y Cent & H	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	33 1/2	34 1/2	33	33
No Pacific	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2
Pan Am Pet	106	107 1/2	104 1/2	105
do B	98 1/2	99 1/2	98	98
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pierce-Fen	71 1/2	72 1/2	70	70 1/2
Reading	84 1/2	87	84 1/2	85
Rep I & Stl	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113 1/2
Rocky Mt N Y	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Shoair	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
So Pac	100	101	98 1/2	99
Studebaker	124 1/2	126 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Stromberg	111 1/2	113 1/2	107 1/2	110 1/2
Texas Co	212 1/2	216	211	211 1/2
Trans Oil	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Trans Oil	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
U S Rubber	114	115 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Un Pac	120 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
U S Steel	106 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	106
Union Pacific	44 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Utah Copper	78 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Vanadium	80	83 1/2	79	84 1/2
Willy-Over	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Worthington	84 1/2	85	84 1/2	85 1/2

## NEW YORK CURB

Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	9 1/2
Amer Safety	9 1/2
Cosden & Co	8 1/2
Elk Basin	9 1/2
General Asphalt	99
Houston Oil	110
Inter Petrol	41
Island Oil	7 1/2
Merritt	18
Midwest Refining	18 1/2
Orpheum	32 1/2
Pressman	3 1/2
Ryan Pet	3 1/2
Salt Creek	47 1/2
Saulpa Ref	5 1/2
Simola Ref	11 1/2
S Kelly	11 1/2
Submarine Boat	14
Sweets Co	2 1/2
Texas Co	52 1/2
Todd Shale	26 1/2
United States Sm	210
Un Retail Candy	14 1/2
White Oil	28 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96 1/2	1
A A C com	91	1
Am Bosch	123 1/2	1
Am Wool com	127	1
Am Zinc	130	1
Arizona Com	134	1
Booth Fish	114 1/2	1
Boston & Maine	65	1
Butte & Superior	27 1/2	1
Cal & Hecla	35 1/2	1
Copper Range	45 1/2	1
Davis-Daly	15 1/2	1
East Butte	12	1
Eastern Mass	20	1
Fairbanks	71 1/2	1
Granby	48	1
Gorton-Pow	26 1/2	1
Gray & Davis	35 1/2	1
Greene-Can	26 1/2	1
I Creek com	50	1
Isle Royale	34 1/2	1
Lake Copper	49 1/2	1
Mass Elec pref	9 1/2	1
Mass Gas	76	1
Say-Old Col	9	1
Miami	24 1/2	1
Mohawk	71	1
Mullins Body	46 1/2	1
N Y N H & H	32 1/2	1
North Butte	17 1/2	1
Old Dominion	34 1/2	1
Oscoda	49	1
Parish & Bing	43 1/2	1
Pond Creek	21 1/2	1
Punta Alegre	94	1
Root & Van Der	51 1/2	1
Stewart	48 1/2	1
Swift & Co	120	1
United Fruit	20 1/2	1
United Shoe	46 1/2	1
U S Smelting	70 1/2	1

\*New York quotation.

## COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)	Open	High	Low	Last
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:				
May	41.00	41.75	40.95	41.15
October	38.60	39.55	38.43	38.99
December	34.35	34.90	34.28	34.45
January	33.80	34.25	33.75	33.90
Spots 42.50, unchanged.				

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

## NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.15	41.00	40.85
July	37.90	38.70	37.50
October	34.90	35.52	34.77

## CONSOLIDATED GAS BALTIMORE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore for the calendar year 1919 shows a net income after taxes and fixed charges, including interest and preferred stock dividends on stocks of subsidiary companies, of \$2,517,088, equal to \$17.23 a share on \$1,605,200 stock, compared with \$2,132,564, or \$14.82 a share, for the year ended June 30, 1918.

NEW BEDFORD MILLS'  
STOCK DIVIDENDS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The directors of the Manomet Mills of New Bedford have recommended a stock dividend of 66 2/3 per cent, or \$2,000,000, and the issuance of \$3,000,000 additional stock at \$100 a share, making the final capitalization \$8,000,000. The present market for Manomet stock is \$260 a share.

The new Manomet capital will be used to build a new mill of 117,000 spindles and will give the company, when completed, a capacity of 321,000 spindles.

The directors of the Nonquit Spinning Company, another Whitman-owned property, have recommended the payment of a 100 per cent stock dividend, making the total capitalization \$4,800,000.

## DIVIDENDS

The Detroit United Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Cluett Peabody & Co. have declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 21.

The Mullins Body Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable May 1 to holders of record April 17.

Loews, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 19.

The Lincoln Motor Company has declared an initial dividend of \$1.25 a share on Class A stock, payable April 30 to stock of record April 20.

An initial dividend of 2 per cent quarterly has been declared on the stock of the Independent Warehouses, Inc.

The United States Glass Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1, and an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 26 to stock of record April 17.

The Willys-Overland Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

The Lancaster Mills have declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1, 1920, to stock of record April 14, 1920.

The Union Oil Company of California declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share. Both are payable April 26 to holders of record April 10.

The Crocker Wheeler Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable April 15 to holders of record April 5.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 8

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albany, Ga.—S. B. Brown.	
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; T. A. Bowman.	
Chicago, Ill.—S. H. Axman of Selz Schwab & Co.; Essex.	
Chicago, Ill.—W. K. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorndike.	
Chicago, Ill.—J. Freshling of S. Freshling & Son; Essex.	
Chicago, Ill.—L. F. Thompson of Phillipsburg's Store; Essex.	
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. J. Harbison of Harbison's Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Lewistown, Idaho—C. J. Breier; United States.	
Los Angeles, Cal.—E. V. Stewart of Stewart, Davies Shoe Co.; Touraine.	
Louisville, Ky.—A. H. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Lenox.	
New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strain of Butler & Tyler; Essex.	
New York City—M. L. Blecker; Essex.	
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.	
Rochester, N. Y.—W. R. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.	
Toledo, Ohio—P. J. Galliers of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.	
Wilmington, N. C.—J. W. Freeman of Chestnut & Freeman; Avery.	

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The United States Shipping Board is considering an increase in the American freight rates in England, following the British advance rates that their rates to American ports will be advanced 25 to 50 per cent on April 19.

The Termports Corporation of New York, a subsidiary of the Terminal Ports Association, has been incorporated with a capital of \$6,000,000, to engage in shipping business and mining and selling of coal.

## UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES, California—The Union Oil Company of California reports for the three months ended March 31 last sales of \$14,050,000 compared with \$12,270,000 in the corresponding period 1919. The profits before depreciation aggregated \$4,500,000 compared with \$3,550,000 in the corresponding period a year ago and net profits subject to federal income and excess profits taxes were \$2,900,000 compared with \$2,350,000 a year ago.

## OCEAN RATES INCREASE

LONDON, England—Increases in ocean freight rates from the United Kingdom to North America will take effect on April 19 and will range from 25 per cent on lower classes of goods to 50 per cent on more valuable articles, according to The London Times.

## DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, London—The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

WAR BONDS RETIRED  
TO END OF MARCH

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Treasury has retired, through purchase, \$1,361,338,062 of Liberty bonds, up to March 31. The total issued was \$16,978,210,100, leaving now outstanding \$15,616,872,038. In detail the sinking fund operations were as follows:

Liberty loans—	Amount originally issued	Amount outstanding March 31
First	\$2,000,000,000	\$1,960,305,180
Second	3,808,766,150	3,403,731,600
Third	4,176,516,850	3,719,979,845
Fourth	6,992,927,100	6,532,855,413
Total	16,978,210,100	15,616,872,038

In addition to the Liberty bonds there were issued Victory Liberty bonds to the amount of \$4,500,000,000, of which \$4,422,781,145 are outstanding.

The aggregate Liberty and Victory loan issues, therefore, were \$21,478,210,000. The amount outstanding now is \$20,039,653,183, making a net retirement by purchase of \$1,438,556,817 of war bonds.

UNITED FUEL &  
GAS CO. FINANCES

NEW YORK, New York—It is expected in well-informed quarters that the directors of the United Fuel & Gas Company will call a special meeting of the stockholders before the end of this month for the purpose of increasing the capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000. With the authorization of the increase the directors are expected to order the distribution of a 200 per cent stock dividend.



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## New Notes in House Furnishing

Every homekeeper knows the importance of new touches in the house; often a new picture, pillow or other very small item will quite transform a whole room. And at this season the winter furnishings need just such transforming in many instances.

"I've brought spring into the house with a new wastebasket," declared one woman recently, in relating her refurnishing experiences. "It's quite a departure in the wastebasket line, and as attractive as it is novel. It is made of fine strands of rope, woven together with flat pieces of dark blue wood three-quarters of an inch in width. These blue strips run lengthwise of the basket, and at the top, middle and bottom the tan-colored rope—which is used in strands about an eighth of an inch thick—the pattern is a checkerboard one. Between these three sections are two of just the plain tan. At the top of the basket is a solid round strand of sweet-grass about an inch in diameter, round which is twisted a very thin bit of the dark blue wood, and the handles are great loops of braided rope, fastened to the basket with the narrower blue wood. It is really most effective, and very novel—quite an aid in keeping a much-used desk a tidy one as well. I found that these baskets can be had in other colorings, some with two of three colors combined with the narrow rope strands, but to me the blue and tan seemed the most attractive."

A friend of hers, it developed during the conversation, had quite rejuvenated her sun parlor by the simplest sort of means—new window shades and a floor covering that was quite unusual.

The window shades were interesting indeed, and so easily made that they were an encouragement to the seeker after new effects. Plain holland shades had been used; laid flat on a table and fastened at the corners by means of thumb tacks, they had been decorated near the wooden rod at the bottom with an effective conventional design, borrowed from a book of embroidery designs, which had been colored with oil paints in the tints used in the sun parlor furnishings. The design was a very simple one, and the paint, applied with a narrow brush, had been used sparingly. Curtain cords of black, with long black tassels, gave a decisive note that was the finishing touch. The design had been traced on with the aid of tracing paper, but in another instance a stenciled design was found quite as effective.

The floor covering was of ship linoleum, blocked off in squares and painted with dull blue so that it resembled old tiles. After the paint had dried a coat of very light varnish was given the linoleum, allowed to dry, and then another coat was added.

Many a little old chair, whose upholstery has seen better days, finds itself relegated to the attic, when an afternoon's work would make it most presentable and really decorative. One such chair, made of mahogany, blossomed out recently into an important addition to the guest chamber. Over its rounded seat and quaintly shaped back was fitted pink taffeta of a delicate shade, which resembled nothing so much as pink cake frosting with sugar sprinkled over it. The covering, fitted into the frame, was made with welted seams joining it to the round piece which went around the edge of the seat, and dull blue ribbon, picked on either edge, was sewn flat to the edge of this piece and also to that covering the back of the chair. A fluted ruffle three inches wide was then placed around the lower edge of the seat, standing out stiffly; this also was edged with the blue ribbon. And the quaint little chair looked like an old-fashioned little girl in a new party frock.

The dining room need not find itself neglected if it is possible to introduce into it a note of vivid color, for the new Czech furniture is as attractive as it is striking and useful. It is black, with brilliant designs in what we have come to call peasant coloring—blue and yellow and red—and a cupboard of this new furniture, with its many shelves, is most decorative, especially when it is given a burden of copper utensils and oddly colored porcelain to carry.

Wicker furniture which has lost its first freshness and needs refurbishing for the coming summer can be put in good shape now, and if one cares to paint it, a good decorator has established a most interesting precedent which can well be followed. Pale-colored reed or wicker furniture, after being well scrubbed, is roughly and unevenly painted with several different colors, no attempt being made to cover the entire surface of the chair or table, but merely a general effect of color being given the furniture. Pale colors are best for such work; blue and yellow and green are very effective in combination. For the chairs a new seat is then made; the usual cushions are used, but instead of being of cotton or silk, fine straw of the colors with which the furniture has been painted is used, the straw being woven together so that conventional designs appear in the middle of the seats.

## Making Oilcloth Doilies

More women would use oilcloth doilies, if they knew that just the color, style, and size doilies they need can be made at home, and out of oilcloth that is really washable. Some of the ones carried by the stores are more artistic than utilitarian, and many customers have discovered that the pretty crinkly ones are not easily cleansed with soap and water, and have lost their interest in oilcloth. But take heart, my friends,

and get out the box of oil paints Tommy brought home from school, buy a yard of table oilcloth, and let's get to work.

Oilcloth comes in white, cream, tan, and several other good colors, so that you may choose whichever one will correspond best with your breakfast or dining room.

The first step is to decide on the size and shape. A novel breakfast "cloth" is made by cutting the oilcloth just the size of the table, scalloping or pinking the edge, and stenciling a narrow border just inside the scallops. You can make a stencil of the pattern in the wall paper, and color the doilies



to match, or a pretty finish is to copy your monogram in dark blue or gold on one side an inch or two from the edge. A conventional design, such as a band of colors, might be put on in blocks. There is no end of ways to decorate this oilcloth work, although decoration is unnecessary.

Another pretty arrangement that almost entirely covers the table consists of a 24-inch center piece, with either four or six pale doilies rounded to fit the center dolly in the middle and the edge of the table on the outside.

Still another way is to make one strip to run across the table, and two square doilies as big square as the runner is wide. This will seat four people only.

The oblong doilies are nice. They may be quadrangular just as well, but in either case the place doilies measure about 12 by 18 inches and are large enough to hold a cup and saucer, plate and glass.

If you like the conventional round doilies in different sizes, it is nice to make enough to use for Sunday night supper if friends run in, or to use on the card tables after a game. The ones you make yourself are so much prettier than the ones the stores carry that you will use them in every possible place and on every occasion. See if you don't.

When you have decided upon the shape and size, spread out the oilcloth with the oil side down, and make your patterns on the cloth side with a soft lead pencil. Use a pair of very sharp shears to finish the edges, unless they are to be pinked, in which case be sure the pinking tool is sharp. If the edges are to be scalloped or pinked, be sure to allow for this in your cutting, so that the finished doilies will not be too small. Cut them out at least an inch wider than the finished dolly is to be, and then draw a line a half inch inside the edge, so that the pinking will be done evenly.

If you are something of an artist, putting on a design will be easily done free hand. If not, "Tommy" will show you how to use the oil paints, or in case there is no Tommy, at the store where you buy the paints, instructions will be given you as to their use. If you want to use a stencil, you can buy them at the same place. If you want to use a flower or a bird that is in your wallpaper or draperies, the paint store will have it cut for you. One figure, such as a flower or a bird, on one side of the dolly is plenty, and if you follow out the color scheme in your dining room, the result will be lovely.

If your china is elaborately patterned, or if you use several different patterns, let me suggest that you use undecorated doilies. The oilcloth comes in such lovely pale colors, that the scalloped edge will be finish enough.

It is advisable to buy the best grade of oilcloth, for these doilies practically

wear forever. It will cost less to make them of the best material you can find than to buy them ready made, and you will be delighted with your own handiwork.

Recently I saw a card-table cover that was made of shiny white oilcloth—and made just like the linen covers we all use—which had painted on the corners the same patterns usually found upon embroidered cloths.

Book covers for the children's school-books made of black oilcloth with a blocked in pattern painted on one corner in bright colors will not only please the children, but also protect the books. Cut the oilcloth an inch larger than the book, pink the edges, and stitch an inch-wide tape on the inside just where the edge of the book will come. Miter the edges of the tape to fit the book, and then different books of the same size may be used with this cover. It pleases the youngsters, because of the bright colors, and because it is different from most homemade book covers.

There are so many uses for oilcloth—even hats being made of it—but especially as a substitute for linen has it been effective. Nor is its day over, unless the bottom should suddenly fall out of the linen market, and even then, with the high price of laundry work, a lot of us would stick to our oilcloth.

## Kitchen Soaps

The purchase of two bars of good Castle soap, to be cut up into cakes to use for dish washing, is a good investment. The soap does excellent work, dries down so that it is hard, so does not waste, and, best of all, it is pleasant to use. Kitchen soap by the bar, after being well dried, can be shaved easily with a cabbage cutter, regulated to the desired thickness, and it goes a great deal farther than cakes in washing or for cleaning use. The shaved soap may be purchased, but it is usually green, so shrinks down in drying. Soap dishes attached to the cleaning pail save the soap cakes if the scrubwoman can be induced to remember their presence. The soap shaker takes care of all odds and ends of all kinds of soap. Some women put the pieces, with a little boiling water and a small lump of soda, to melt; when melted stir until smooth, then run the liquid off into an old pottery dish or mold of convenient size. The cake, when hard, may be cut up the right size for the soap shaker.

## Summer Cushions

Cushions for the living rooms and porches for summer can well be made now, especially since such pretty new materials are now being shown. A very effective new Japanese crepe, which must be purchased in 10-yard lengths, is of good quality and comes in gay and most attractive color combinations.



## New Wraps and Sport Suits

A very welcome note in the new wraps and sport suits is the feeling of comfort and practicability. One can be ready at a moment's notice for almost any call, when these attractive clothes are at hand to wear.

Notice the coat of dull green or brown velvet cloth, with a belt of the same material. It is particularly smart with a plaited skirt of tan or green plaid wool velvet.

Would not motoring be a joy in this coat of homespun twill with the luxurious collar, cuffs, and pockets. It is belted with a narrow patent leather belt. The distinctive looking suit next to it is made of dark blue gabardine. Cartridge plaits form the pockets, and a narrow belt of the same material fastens at each side.

The interesting sports coat shown here is of that attractive natural camel's hair cloth with rolling collar and cuffs. The belt is of dark brown leather, giving an accent to the color scheme, and the deep patch pockets fairly beg to be used.

## Two-Purpose Furniture

It is a desirable matter whether the steadily decreasing size of apartments brought out the two-purpose furniture, or whether the latter makes more room unnecessary. At any rate, it is possible today to live in one room and have that one a living room, bedroom, dining room, at will.

Perhaps the most startling innovation in the furniture line is the table-bed. This unique piece of furniture is built to look like a library table, about 60 inches long and 36 wide. It comes in every variety of wood, and the prices range accordingly. The only odd thing about the table, before you are introduced to it as a bed, is that a board perhaps 12 inches wide is attached just below the top. Two pieces of wood form the top, and half folds back just as did the top of an old-fashioned square piano, taking with it the 12-inch board from one side, thus disclosing the mattress and springs snugly packed away. The mattress is, in one piece, and rolls or folds over twice to fit into its compartment. The springs and two folding legs are fastened to the mattress. People who use this table-bed say it is very comfortable, of an extra bed, or the only one, for that matter, of a tiny apartment.

The day-bed, with an extra sliding spring, is also new, and is a very compact and usually a beautiful piece. It is not bulky looking, and it is surprising that the necessary depth of spring can be so successfully concealed beneath, without showing. To make this day-bed into a full size bed, a sort of drawer arrangement is pulled out, disclosing the spring for the other half. A light touch on a lever raises the spring to its proper position, and the top of the pad which forms the upholstering folds back. This upholstering is really the mattress, made so as to fold in the center. Only that part of the upholstering which shows when the bed is closed up is covered with tapestry—the rest is stout ticking. Certainly no one would suspect, on looking at this article when closed up, that it could be made into a full size bed.

The bed-chair is no new thing, but it will always have its place. There are several makes of chairs of this sort, and each has its merits.

A wise manufacturer has fitted his

cellarettes, for which there is now so little demand, with a larger ice compartment and removable shelves, thus giving the studio ice box a look of respectability and dignity that most such pieces lack. They are made in different sizes, of course, and especially these small cellarettes will be a boon to the studio dweller.

Another refrigerator comes disguised as a small chest of drawers, possibly 24 inches high. The front has panels simulating drawers, which really form the door. The inside is divided into two compartments of equal size, the one for ice having a peculiarly good arrangement to take care of the waste from the ice. The ice is placed in the top half of the ice compartment, and the lower half holds a water-tight granite receptacle of the same size as the ice. Thus, although its owner forgets to empty the water containers, it will never run over. In so small an affair as this, it probably is the only way the waste could be handled.

A very adaptable piece of furniture comes in the shape of a tea wagon, with a solid top and two drop leaves, which make it into a table large enough to seat four comfortably. This tea wagon has a silver drawer that is divided into sections and lined with velvet, and another drawer which holds a glass-bottomed tray.

The writing chair is a comfortable sort of an idea. Those most frequently short of Windsor pattern, with an ordinary arm, while the right arm spreads out like a small table top, whose greatest measurement is probably 18 inches across. Under this large arm is a drawer that might conveniently hold writing materials. This arm is built somewhat after the fashion of the chairs in the "one-arm lunch" places.

An 18 by 36 inch wall table, that might almost be dignified by the name of console table, comes in various heights to fit the end of a davenport or the side of an armchair, and higher than this. Some of these have tip-tops that make an excellent background for a vase of bright flowers, and others have tops that turn on a pivot and when open make tables 36 by 36 inches.

Another table, which might be used either in the dining room, or any place where a round table measuring 42 inches is required, is of Queen Anne pattern, and just above each leg is a long, three-cornered drawer, which might conveniently hold silver. It was quite the most attractive table for general use that I saw in my hunt for two-purpose furniture.

Even the sewing machine, which has been such a trial to housewives who have no sewing room, has been beautified by a utilitarian cabinet that might contain anything. When not in use, if a mirror is hung above it, it becomes a graceful dressing table.

Imagine a tiny apartment of, perhaps, one room, bath, and a closet

which is treated to the name of a kitchenette, furnished with some of these pieces. The business girl who is fired of boarding can play at housekeeping in a most efficient manner, and have at hand all the necessities in the way of furnishings, or the wife with much work or play outside her home may cut down her household duties to the minimum.

Let us suppose this room is to have the general appearance of a living room, so that when the doors are closed, a visitor might gain the impression that the dining room, kitchen and bedroom are just out of sight behind one of the doors. We can picture a day-bed, a tea wagon such as has

## Spring Greens

Spring greens always form a welcome addition to the menu when carefully prepared and pleasingly served. Few people go out to gather the greens nowadays though they make the most of those to be found in the shops. In all localities there are enough to make the gathering worth while if the hunter has a bowing acquaintance with the best kinds. Most people are familiar with the ordinary methods of cooking greens so only unusual ways of serving them are touched upon here.

Spinach is in market seemingly the year around and is the leader by which all other greens seem to be judged yet the monotony of its cookery is such that it is not as often served as it should be. The Turks have discovered a way that is worth adopting and it may be used, not only with spinach, but other greens as well. Turkish Spinach—Wash thoroughly, boil in a small quantity of water with a little salt in it 10 minutes, drain and chop fine. Add pepper, salt, a little sugar, a generous lump of butter, a grated onion, and 3 hard-boiled eggs coarsely chopped. Have ready some good piecrust rolled thin and cut in four inch squares, place a little spinach in each square, add a teaspoon of grated cheese, fold pillow fashion, and bake until the crust is done. Serve on a hot dish with a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each piece sprinkling with a little finely chopped nuts and dusting with a little paprika. A smooth tomato sauce may be used if preferred to the cream.

Greek Spinach—Boil enough eggs to allow one to a portion with two or more extra. Wash, boil, chop fine and season 2 quarts of spinach with butter, pepper, salt, juice of an onion, juice of half a lemon, and a little sugar. Peel the eggs and cut them lengthways in halves so to remove the yolks whole. Now fill the whites with spinach and lay them on a buttered baking dish, close together. Just with grated cheese, pepper and powdered nuts, place in the oven and cook until the cheese is melted. Have ready a good cream sauce, not made too thick, add the egg yolks to it and 2 tablespoons of grated cheese. Serve both dishes hot and they are hearty enough to take the place of meat.

Collard, Kale or Colewort, is still tender in early spring and is good to boil with meat, spare ribs especially, and is drained, chopped and seasoned when done, to serve with the meat and cornbread.

Beet Greens—Wash the greens, boil, and chop them fine. Season with butter, pepper, salt, and a little sugar. In this way the greens may be eaten with a cream sauce or pan-fried in butter. Or the greens may be fixed the same then turned into a mold that has been wet and garnished with sliced hard-boiled eggs, and strips of pepper. Dissolve a heaping tablespoon of gelatin powder in a little water, then melt it in a cup of the water the beets were boiled in and when cool turn into the mold and let stand to set and chill. Unmold, slice on 2 lettuce leaves and dress with a sour cream sauce or a sharp mayonnaise.

Dandelion Salad—Wash and trim 1 quart of young dandelion leaves. Add 2 finely sliced firm oranges, and toss in heavy French dressing. Serve with stuffed celery.

Savory Dandelions—Wash, trim, boil, drain and chop 2 quarts of the fresh young leaves, add butter, pepper, salt and a little onion juice. Mix well and just at serving pour over a little hot spiced vinegar.

Wild Mustard—Wash and trim a double handful of fresh young leaves and put in a salad bowl that has been rubbed with a tiny piece of garlic. Take a fresh cream cheese and put it through the ricer over the mustard, sprinkle with French dressing and serve at once.

## What to Serve With Soup

Do you always serve crackers with soup? Nine out of ten people do. But there are a great many other accompaniments for the soup course that are quite as appropriate and most acceptable for a change.

Did you ever try serving those common round crackers, the kind that can be split open? One big hotel is famous for these and they are made different by splitting and soaking for a few minutes in ice cold water. Then they are drained, spread with butter and put into a hot oven until they are puffed up and browned.

For cheese sticks cut stale bread into narrow strips, spread with butter, then cover with a layer of grated cheese, and put into the oven until baked a golden brown.

To make noodles heat one egg very slightly, and stir into it enough flour to make a stiff dough. Salt and roll as thin as possible. Cover and let stand for a half hour. Then cut in strips and dry. Or they can be cut into little fancy shapes. When needed place in boiling water and cook for 15 minutes.

Marrow balls are delicious, too. Melt two tablespoonsful of marrow, beat till creamy, add a well-beaten egg and season with salt, pepper and paprika. Add enough soft bread crumbs to make into balls. Boil these in hot water and serve with soup.

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FURTHER DETAILS OF  
CILICIAN MASSACRE

French at Marash Are Said to Have Disarmed Inhabitants and Then Retired, Leaving Unarmed Christians Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BEIRUT, Syria—Great consternation has been aroused at the time of writing by the reports concerning the massacres that have been taking place in the interior. A large proportion have been committed by more or less regular Turco-Kurdish and Hedjazian troops.

The investigators, the "Reval" states, of the first massacres at Haspaya, at Rachaya, in the East Zone, in Cilicia, who are even extending their nefarious influence into the Western Zone at Marjayoun, have grown tired of acting under cover and have decided to disclose themselves.

Martyrdom of No Avail  
Of what avail, it is demanded, are the country's five years' martyrdom and the liberation by the Allied powers if the people are to return to the statu quo ante and be left undefended from their age-long enemies? What possible political reason can be assigned for leaving disarmed populations a prey to massacres?

The number of victims is enormous and it is felt to be high time for the troops of the occupying army to intervene energetically to put an end to this condition of affairs.

It is claimed that recent events have finally laid bare the complicity between the Turco-Kurds and the Hedjaz troops, showing the utter unsuitability of the latter for governing Syria as they claim to do. Whatever political justifications they may attempt to adduce a massacre will still remain a massacre, and is typical of the type of thought bred in a fanatical environment.

Old Policy Continued  
Authentic information states that recent events, in the region circumscribed by Aleppo, Alexandretta and Marash were provoked by the Turco-Kurds against the peaceable inhabitants of those districts. The term Turco-Kurds refers to those tribes who have always caused disturbances in these regions even during the Turkish régime. In fact, the Turks, not being able to master them used to employ them to execute their baleful plans against the Christians. Moreover, everybody has heard of the Turkish Nationalist movement headed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The latter, to further his aims and continuing the policy of his predecessors, has continually stirred up those tribes to deeds of violence for which they evince a natural predilection.

The town of Marash has grown considerably during the war because a large proportion of the Christians who were exiled and expelled from Armenia and other parts of the Turkish Empire took refuge there.

Population Disarmed  
For the last two and a half months this town has been occupied by a small force of French soldiers who wished to disarm the population. The latter refused to deliver up their arms and a state of general unrest ensued which the French quelled by force and by policy.

Toward the end of January the news spread that about 15,000 Turco-Kurds, fully armed, were marching toward Marash. Some say these bands of robbers were bribed by Mustafa Kemal Pasha; others say he is not rich enough for that to be possible. Another suggestion is that they were sent by the Bolsheviks, but distance seems to make this theory unlikely. A third report is that the British troops before evacuating the territory, sold their old war matériel, but most people have enough sense to discredit that insinuation.

French Troops Increased  
Upon the approach of the rebels, the French troops were augmented by an additional 500, and further reinforcements were not long in arriving. Between the two camps a regular battle was fought, lasting some 20 days. The rebels who succeeded in entering the village carried out a massacre of the Christians.

However, the French soldiers whose numbers were augmented from day to day finally succeeded in taking the town by storm and pursued the rebels. The latter being unable to continue the contest hoisted the white flag and surrendered. The population demanded that they should be disarmed, but their demand was not complied with. The rebels then went far from that district to which calm and order were soon restored. Meanwhile the commandant of the French troops received orders to withdraw and evacuate the country which he did immediately. Hearing that the French troops had retreated, the Turco-Kurds made a second incursion in which fresh massacres of Christians were perpetrated.

Rebels Return  
The French troops when about to evacuate the town burnt the cantonments which they had occupied there. The Turco-Kurds, who had surrendered the previous evening, encamped not far away, understood from this that a retreat was imminent. Four hours later when the soldiers were about 25 kilometers from Marash, the rebels aided by the Turkish inhabitants of the town, entered and began to massacre the Christians and set fire to their quarters, which quickly became enveloped in flames. Nearly all the Christians perished in these massacres, with the exception of some 2500 who lived on the same hill as the French staff-officer. These having seen him leave the town hastened to take flight. The denizens of the

other three hills perished by fire or sword.  
The number of those who perished was not less than 20,000 persons. The town numbered about 75,000 inhabitants, 50,000 being Muhammadans and 25,000 Christians, mainly Armenians. It is stated, continues the "Reval," that the French commandant after having left the town learned that the massacre had been renewed, but he was obliged to continue his march (in conformity with the orders given him) as far as Islahé where he has established himself with his troops. Islahé is 65 kilometers from Marash and six hours by rail from Aleppo.

NEW GUINEA AS AN  
EMPIRE OUTPOST

British District Officers Said to Be Extending Government Influence in All Parts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England— "There are three powerful forces working toward the opening up of unknown New Guinea," said Lieut. E. W. Pearson Chinnery in the course of a lecture on "The Opening of New Territories in Papua," before the Royal Geographical Society. "The first," he proceeded, "is the responsibility of the officer for the good conduct of his district; the second is the subtle lure of the unknown; and the third is the Empire's need. The time has come when all potential assets of the Empire must be examined and developed. What little development there has been in New Guinea is of great promise. Gold, opium, and valuable oils have been discovered in certain parts of the interior; in many of the mountain ravines there are great forests of pine, economic plants such as rubber are widely distributed; the mangrove swamps of the western coast-line are rich in tannin; indigenous rivers abound everywhere; and there can be little doubt that organized investigation would disclose many other valuable assets."

Native Labor Increasing  
"The expansion of plantations and other interests dependent upon the work of the native call for a large increase of native labor, to meet which need also unknown districts must be opened up, and the inhabitants induced to take a voluntary part in the development of the Empire and the march of progress."

According to Lieutenant Chinnery, district officers are continually extending government influence amongst backward peoples in all parts of Papua. Savage practices are being modified to conform with the standards of the government, and where necessary other processes are being substituted to effect a new social and religious structure worthy of the now advancing subject.

"During these early transitions," he said, "the savage draws constantly on his district officer for stimulus, but soon he becomes familiar with the new conditions and advances accordingly. Then comes to the now controlled district the men of commerce in search of labor to carry on the work of development."

Role of District Officer  
"Thus our late cannibal and head-hunter learns of a new outlet for his energy and of the reward which comes to those who take an active part in the march of progress. Naturally his conception of the white race is based on the impression made by his district officer, so, with every confidence in the future, he volunteers for work in a district perhaps far from his own."

"Thus it is that a trust is imposed on all who take part in the development of this lonely outpost of Empire. To the district officer is given the task of converting the cannibals and head-hunters of the jungle into loyal and useful subjects, and to the employer, into whose hands they afterward pass for service, the obligation of returning them to their homes, to share with the friends and relatives who have been anxiously awaiting them, not only the trade goods which represent the fruits of their labor, but faith and confidence in the British Empire, the seeds of progress which are sown by a policy of sympathy, patience, understanding, and justice."

HOW SIR JOHN SIMON  
SEES PAISLEY RESULT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England— Speaking at Leyton Town Hall recently Sir John Simon said the Paisley election had been won by the combination of the courage of a great Englishman and the common sense of some 14,000 Scots men and women. The result showed that there was something in sticking to their views. He did not wish to say anything harsh of those who had been ready at the general election to sink ideals and forget traditions in order to join with that curious combination and amalgam known as the coalition. It might have been a time when they thought they might forget ideals and stand for national unity.

The result did not turn out as had been expected. He never believed that the disaster which overtook the Independent Liberals was irretrievable as was the disaster which overtook people who compromised their ideals. In public life as well as private affairs honesty was the best policy. They wanted to revive the authority and dignity of parliament. The position they were in today was due to the mischief brought about by the general election. In 14 months the "coupon" had become the mark of the candidate who was not able to appeal to the electors on grounds of conviction and fundamentals and made a last desperate effort because he had the joint blessing of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## TWO SCHOLARS OF NOTE

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—Occasionally a great contrast in the careers of two men may serve to cast additional light upon the individuality of each, and upon the conditions under which they worked. Such a contrast is presented by the long years of labor of the Rev. Dr. Edmund Warre as schoolmaster and administrator, and the much briefer career of Mr. V. S. Ghaté in the field of pure scholarship.

One was an English gentleman, the other a Brahmin of India. The first went to Oxford at the usual age, that is to say before he was out of his teens, the second to Cambridge, when he was nearly 35. Both stood in the front rank of their years at their respective universities, Warre taking a First Class in Literae Humaniores in 1859, and Ghaté in the Oriental Tripos of 1917. Their careers, which closed almost at the same time, showed as differently as the steady motion of a planet and the sudden brilliant incursion of some comet hitherto unperceived.

To take the work of the scholar from India first, Mr. Ghaté obtained his degree as M. A. in Sanskrit 12 years ago, standing first in the Bombay Presidency, and receiving the appointment of professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College. But his enthusiasm for learning would not let him rest. At the end of seven years, he entered at Cambridge, in order to study Sanskrit from the western point of view and to perfect himself in comparative philology. Before he came to England he had edited various Sanskrit works and had also translated from the German a treatise on the Omate poetry of India. The chronicler in the Cambridge Review, who gives these and other particulars about Mr. Ghaté, says that the latter had the experience, which is surely unique, of finding that a book he had himself edited was one of the works prescribed for his Tripos. For the study of comparative philology, this mature undergraduate had to learn both Latin and Greek, the latter tongue being of special importance in connection with Sanskrit. It is on record that his progress was extraordinarily rapid, and that he was a delightful pupil, because his joy in discovery was so intense. In 1917 he took a brilliant First Class in the Oriental Languages Tripos.

## Research Work in Paris

Mr. Ghaté then desired to proceed to Germany to take an additional degree there before returning to India. This being impossible in the conditions then prevailing, he resolved that he would go to Paris and obtain what was much more difficult than a Ph. D. degree at Würzburg; namely, a doctor's degree in the University of Paris. Knowing no western languages but English and German, he had first to master French. For this purpose he spent part of a long vacation in France, and then returned to Paris for a year's study in 1917-18. That winter was not the happiest time for a student in the French capital. Big Bertha was dropping her shells in the city. When Ghaté was asked whether his work was much disturbed, he said, "Not very much; they (the shells) only hit the uppermost stories." He achieved his degree with flying colors. Next year he returned to India, but it was not given to him, as his friends hoped, to rejuvenate the scholarship of India. Nevertheless his example remains to kindle the enthusiasm of others.

As to Dr. Warre, he was in no sense a wanderer. His whole work, with the one exception of the brilliant Oxford years, was accomplished at Eton, either before or after his university course. It is not easy to say how great an influence a boy of sterling character who achieves the highest honors both in and out of school may have upon his fellows, but it will never be unimportant, though not always easily recognized.

## Study Under Jowett

At Oxford Warre was under Jowett, the famous Master of Balliol, and on the completion of his university course became a fellow of All Souls. Not only did he row in the university eight for three years in succession, and fill the post of president of the boat club, but he also founded the Oxford volunteer rifle corps. Returning immediately to Eton, Warre served as assistant master for 24 years, and then as head master for 21. After an interval he became provost of the college.

Conspicuous among his great qualities was his thoroughness in all he undertook, even if it were only a discussion with his sixth-form boys as to the construction of an ancient trirreme, or the strategy of Caesar's campaign. He showed a power of businesslike attention to details in school matters which left little for others to propose. This made him somewhat unresponsive of advice. On the other hand, one of his former colleagues has put on record a side of his chief's character that deserves to be pondered. "I do not think," he says, "that Dr. Warre was naturally a very patient man, but his patience in dealing with even the idliest and least intelligent boys was extraordinary. He was absolutely just, and the boys knew that he would not demand from them better stuff than they could produce, but they also knew that they must do their best."

Though Warre's own migrations, even holiday time, were of a limited and settled character, yet he sent out into all parts of the British Empire numbers of Etonians braced by his school discipline to do the work of the Crown. In local government, also, and in the great political arena at Westminster, in church, navy and

army, in the civil service, and in other of the professions, his boys gained the highest distinctions, ever acquitting themselves the better for the great example he had set them during their youth, and for his consummate handling of their varying dispositions. Those who remember the recent gathering of the generals and other senior officers in the precincts of Eton will realize how much this great headmaster did to enable England to play a worthy part in the war.

What, then, is the fundamental difference which this comparison illustrates? It is not so much that here were two remarkable individuals with great and different qualities, leading them in almost opposite directions, but that here were two men with different and quite unequal opportunities. One was bred in a country where the national life had been developed through centuries of constitutional evolution; his task lay in handing on unimpaired a type of education which had unfolded bit by bit with that constitutional development.

The other represented a land where nationality has still to climb a difficult slope; where the best of the old customs of the East have to be revived and strengthened, while the most serviceable and significant of the new ideas of the west are added to them. It is only as modern India acquires fresh conceptions of citizenship, and fits them into a framework which will give to the foremost of her citizens the opportunity to serve their country in well-recognized capacities, that such will have the choice of careers in their native land, and no longer feel themselves to be wanderers or unserviceable, as so many of them do at the present time.

It is quite possible that even if Mr. Ghaté had had posts open to him in India equivalent to that which Dr. Warre occupied in England, he would still have chosen the path of pure scholarship and of a migratory existence, but at least he would have felt, that the conditions of his own country provided for each of them his appropriate occupation and a sufficient career.

## GEORGIA CAMPAIGN TO END ILLITERACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Tangible results of a most encouraging character are being obtained in the State's campaign to reduce the number of adult illiterates in Georgia. In this drive to carry the opportunity to read, write, and use figures to the threshold, so to speak, of every person in the Commonwealth who has never had the advantages of a primary education, the State of Georgia is keeping pace with activities in numerous other of the southern states. The aggregate of these efforts on the part of leading educators is steadily stamping out illiteracy in the South, where educational advancement has been slow since the Civil War.

The campaign against adult illiteracy in Georgia was instituted in August, 1919, under the direction of a state illiteracy commission, authorized by the Legislature upon the repeated recommendation of the state superintendent of education, Dr. M. L. Brittain, who also is secretary and director of field work for the commission. The sum of \$12,500 was made available for the commission's work.

In the first six months of the campaign the results have been, on the whole, most gratifying to Dr. Brittain, who is the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that is to read and write only the reports from all parts of the State show the total of 1662 adult classes formed up to February 1, 1920, and the total of 29,555 persons, both whites and Negroes, enrolled on that date. The number of adults actually taught to read and write in this initial period is reported as 7453. In Hall and in Washington counties, located in the midst of agricultural districts, the work is being carried forward with especial zeal. Washington County reported 34 classes formed with an enrollment of 555, while Hall County reported 53 classes and enrollment of 540, including Negroes and whites.

According to the 1910 census Georgia ranked third among the states of the Union in illiteracy, being exceeded in the number of persons unable to read and write only by the states of Louisiana and South Carolina. The census then gave Georgia a total of 308,639 Negro illiterates above 10 years of age, and 81,078 whites, with a total of 141,541 illiterate males of voting age. The record in removing illiteracy since the formation of the public school system in the State, as shown by the decennial census figures, follows: 1870, white illiterates 27.4 per cent, Negro 92.1 per cent; 1880, white 23, Negro 81; 1890, white 16, Negro 67; 1900, white 7, Negro 36 per cent. It is estimated now that the percentages have been further reduced to about 4 or 5 per cent for whites and under 25 per cent for Negroes.

The work in the new drive to remove the final traces of illiteracy is carried forward in Georgia largely on the initiative and discretion of the six organizers working under the illiteracy commission especially for this campaign. Classes are held wherever and whenever classes can be brought together. Some classes are large, many are small. It has been found that the Negroes of Georgia are generally eager to join the classes, which have already been organized in 140 of the 155 counties of the State. On the other hand, the uneducated white citizens, chiefly due to a sense of pride, it is stated, are not so easily attracted by the opportunities to improve their position. One of the six organizers works among the

Negroes exclusively. The five regular state supervisors of education also have given considerable time to the promotion of the illiteracy campaign, particularly during last fall, when an effort was exerted to establish the work as speedily and as thoroughly as might be possible. About 1500 school teachers give a liberal amount of their spare time to the work, and some counties have special instructors for the campaign.

As the ordinary "baby primer," obviously, was wholly inadequate for use in the special adult schools, the secretary of the commission prepared a lesson book for the work, containing 20 lessons and adapted to the particular needs of adults living in this State. As a further aid to the work, the commission has secured the cooperation of editors of daily newspapers in sending copies of their journals to illiterates who have learned to read.

While these means are being employed to give adults in Georgia a rudimentary education, the public schools throughout the State are being filled with children who have had little or no educational advantages. This is due to the operation of the compulsory education law, which became effective early in January, and which requires six months' schooling for every child between 8 and 14 years. Dr. Brittain states that approximately 40,000 new pupils have enrolled in the public schools this year as a direct result of this law, and everywhere new facilities for public education are being demanded to accommodate this influx of new pupils.

## TEACHING SHORT STORY WRITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Short-story writing is a practical teachable art providing students can write and have the patience to learn its technique, according to Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, of Hunter College, who told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of her work here and at Columbia University, where she gives an advanced course in this subject. Dr. Williams, who is a recognized authority on the short story in the United States, sets the standard of publication value for students of the fourth-year class at the university. Her pupils, working in a professional way, have written many stories which have been accepted by standard magazines.

Speaking of her work at Hunter College, Dr. Williams said that she considered an elementary course in the short story of great value to undergraduates as a means of teaching them about art through a means other than the studio. "To gain an appreciation of this work students are grasping points about other pictorial arts as well. For example, they must learn that many effects are gained by a sketchy word or phrase rather than by telling the whole story. They learn the fundamentals of proportion, and an appreciation of beauty in the life around them. An appreciation of any one kind of art means some knowledge of all others, and thus many pupils who would never enter courses in drawing, painting or music will have learned about art in this way."

"In this course we teach character development, and the evolving of a scenario from a plot. Often pupils have a good idea for a story but are unable to develop it into more than 500 words. By showing them that they must give enough description here and there to make the action and people lifelike they learn gradually to expand their expression into a sizable story. Or if they are wordy writers they can be taught to eliminate unimportant details."

Dr. Williams is also now conducting a course in short story writing under the Home Study Division at Columbia University. This course is primarily designed for students who have not at hand the means for learning the narrative art, for acquainting themselves with the company of classic authors, and for knowing at first hand the works of the best story writers of today.

"We have been most interested in guiding those who wish to write, and have ability, in the right direction. The syllabus of 30 lessons was prepared for the student who feels the desire to write, but who, without help, might flounder aimlessly before achieving even a start, or who might become discouraged and give up. It also serves the negative purpose of helping those with insufficient ability to decide on work less ambitious, but which for them promises to be more useful," Dr. Williams continued.

"Criticism on stories may be given at a distance as well as in the conference room. In most cases students prefer the written comment to the spoken one. By applying canons of art, whether classical or impressionistic, to the examples chosen and by studying the progress and processes of those contemporary writers, the pupil may become his own judge of fiction."

"A collection of short stories seems to me the only substitute for the great American novel, which can never be written, because, in my opinion, no setting would be broad enough. But in a collection we can have true pictures of the Maine coast fisherman, the Bostonian, the Virginian, the middle westerner and westerner, the Jew of the Ghetto and many others. There is a great field for short story development and improvement, and it is highly important to know its technique. Once mastered, however, technique should be thrown away, to outward appearances at least, so that it does not obtrude itself in the story."

## STATE SUPPORT OF EDUCATION

University and Junior College Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—One of the valuable papers brought out at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, recently held in Chicago, was given by Dr. Raymond M. Hughes, president of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, on the subject of "The Adequate Support of Higher Education from the Standpoint of the States." Dr. Hughes said, in part:

"The question perhaps splits naturally into three general divisions.

"1. Regular instruction of students resident at state institutions.

"2. Extension teaching.

"3. Expert advice and guidance of all or part of the activities of the state by a staff of trained men employed by the university.

"I shall discuss only the first of these three divisions, as the two latter may vary through such extremely wide latitude that it would seem unprofitable for me to try to discuss them in a general way.

"The unprecedented growth of the great state universities within the last few years has threatened to largely impair usefulness. It is impossible to provide adequate instruction for freshman and sophomore classes that are growing by hundreds or thousands a year. There should be some stability in the junior college part of the state university, while any reasonable growth in the senior college, graduate and professional schools should be encouraged.

## State Junior Colleges

"This condition could be secured by establishing a few junior colleges in the state. Each should provide for about 500 to 1200 students, and each should be so situated with the state university that students applying after their quota of junior college students has been accepted, can be registered by the university authorities in one or another of the state junior colleges. This last condition seems to me to be essential to the value of the state junior college. On the other hand it is not practical to maintain a university without freshman and sophomore classes. A certain amount of junior college instruction can be given without disadvantage, and a junior college in the university makes it possible for the professors in various professional and graduate departments as well as those in the senior college to control the curricula and instruction in the junior college, and through the standards set, to control in a considerable degree the standards in freshman and sophomore instruction throughout the state.

"One other reason for a sharp distinction between the junior and senior college work in the state university and for the establishment of separate state junior colleges lies in the fact that a great many students enter college who have neither the ability nor the scholarly interests to do the work. About 35 per cent or 40 per cent of the entering freshmen each year drop out before the beginning of the sophomore year. With a freshman class of 3000 students, which some of our state universities now receive, this means a shrinkage of 1000 to 1200 in the first year. It would seem that the distribution of a large part of these underclassmen among several smaller institutions would relieve the university of this great burden of teaching impossible freshmen.

"The State University  
With this preliminary discussion let us consider what should properly constitute a great state university, and what proportion of its students could be instructed advantageously in state junior colleges. We might, perhaps, assume that an adequate state university system would enroll 10,000 students in its regular classes, September to June, of whom about 5000 would be in the senior college, graduate, and professional schools, and 5000 in the junior college. And, further, that of these 5000 in the junior college about half, or 2500, could be advantageously instructed at the university, while the remaining 2500 could best be provided for in two or three junior colleges located in other parts of the state.

"A study of the expenditures of the larger institutions seems to indicate that after the number of students in a college passes 400 or 500 no further saving in operating costs results from increasing numbers. In other words, we may conclude that it is a matter of relative indifference as to cost whether the 10,000 students considered are instructed in one institution or in four. In fact, it is probable that excellent and thoroughly satisfactory instruction could be given to the 2500 students in the junior colleges apart from the university at a somewhat lower figure than would be possible at the university. The expenditures of the larger universities seem also to show that the total expenses are, roughly, twice the amount of the total salaries paid strictly for teaching.

"With these two assumptions, which I believe to be reasonably accurate, let us consider the staff necessary for instruction.  
"A study of the curriculum of a number of typical courses points to 24 hours a week as the average time a junior college student should be under instruction and 25 hours as the average for the senior college and professional student.

"If the work of the junior college both at the university and at the separate junior colleges is somewhat sharply differentiated from the advanced instruction and put in the hands of men who are primarily teachers, it seems reasonable to expect the men on this part of the staff to teach

300 student hours a week. On this basis, 5000 students receiving 24 hours instruction a week from instructors teaching 300 student hours a week would require 400 instructors, or one instructor to 12.5 students.

"Assume this staff to be made up as follows: 20 men at \$5000; 40 men at \$4000; 20 men at \$3500; 220 men at \$3000; 100 men at \$2000; salaries of teaching staff of Junior College, \$890,000.

"In the senior college and professional schools, it would seem that with careful organization and sympathetic cooperation an institution might be developed in which the maximum research would be done and at the same time the average teaching load would be 200 student hours a week. On this basis the 5000 students in this part of the institution, each receiving 25 hours instruction a week, would require a staff of 625 men, or one instructor to eight students.

"The following salary scale would seem reasonable to secure an able staff for this part of the institution: 25 men at \$10,000; 50 men at \$7500; 50 men at \$6000; 30 men at \$5000; 200 men at \$4000; 15 men at \$3000; 120 men at \$2000; total \$2,515,000.

"If these several institutions were under a proper organization, with sufficiently centralized control, and intelligent supervision of the teaching staff so that the peculiar capacity of each man was known and his best ability encouraged, it would seem possible to give all men having ability for research, adequate opportunity, and also to provide sufficient teaching for good teachers who have relatively small ability for research, so that all could be paid good salaries.

"With a total salary budget for instruction as developed above of \$3,405,000, we should probably allow for all other salaries and expenses \$3,995,000. While this is less than 50 per cent of the total expense (47.7 per cent), the salaries of the instructors are higher than any institution pays at present.

"On the above basis the expenditure would be \$650 per year per student, \$8340 per year per instructor; or in the junior college, \$420 per student, \$4450 per instructor; in senior college and professional schools, \$1000 per student, \$8000 per instructor.

"I am suggesting that any state of 2,000,000 or more population could profitably maintain a university such as is described above. As the population and wealth increased its per capita cost would decrease.

"A study of the educational plants in Iowa in 1916 showed an average of about 250 sq. ft. of college buildings per student, and an average cost of these buildings of about \$3 per sq. ft. It would seem that the lowest possible estimate now would be \$5 a sq. ft. or about \$1250 per student. This would involve an expenditure for adequate plant, exclusive of land and all buildings other than those used for educational purposes, of \$12,500,000.

"If this were distributed between three junior colleges for 833 students each and a university for 7500 students, the capital outlay for educational buildings each place would be \$1,500,000 for each junior college, \$9,500,000 for the university.

## EDUCATION NOTES

When the Prix de Rome is mentioned, almost every one in England thinks of the famous scholarships founded by the French Nation. But there are also competitions of a like nature instituted by the British Government and open to any British-born subject. The winner receives £250 a year for three years and all the benefits of the British School at Rome.

With much generosity, the Italian Government gave a site for the building upon the Pincian Hill. It should be added that, in this educational enterprise, the British Isles took example not only from France but also from America, which has its own special school. Of the five students of architecture who have been chosen for the final competition in that department, three are students of the Liverpool School of Architecture. There is also a decorative painting section, and here the contest has been narrowed down to candidates who come from the Slade School of Art at University College, University of London. A third edition, only recently added, is that of engraving, included in which are etching and mezzotint. The work of the British School is at present being shown at the Grafton Galleries, London.

The Regius professor of divinity, Dr. Headlam, at Oxford University, has brought forward a statute in congregation opening degrees in divinity to candidates not in priest's orders and not members of the Church of England. This statute is also designed to take away the necessity of assenting to the 39 articles. Explaining differences between this statute and the proposal approved some years ago by congregation, but rejected in convocation, Dr. Headlam said his proposal was not for undenominational study of theology, regarding it as a professional study. They intended full recognition to the organized teaching of every Christian denomination, and hoped for a faculty organized not on denominational lines but on inter-denominational lines. This, he thought, was the best method of preparing the way for the ultimate reunion of Christian thought. The preamble of the statute was approved nem. con., and Dr. Headlam then moved a consequential statute making the necessary alterations in the conditions of appointment to the Lady Margaret professorship of divinity. He pointed out that unless the proposed alterations were accepted a layman would be eligible for the chair, and it was important that a change should not be made by accident. The preamble of this statute was also ap-

proved without a division after being supported by the president of Magdalen and Dr. Estlin Carpenter. Dr. Carpenter said he hoped in the long run that the divinity chairs would be open to all denominations.

Cambridge is now considering a report of its Library Syndicate to take the place of last term's recommendations, which that body has withdrawn. The first proposal was to provide fresh accommodation underground for the immense yearly accessions to the library. The syndicate now says: "Lovers of the university, whose enthusiasm would not be aroused by a subterranean chamber, would be willing to subscribe to a building corresponding in architecture to the Senate House, which would be an ornament to the university and would at the same time relieve the pressure upon the library for several generations."

While the Copyright Act insures to Cambridge, as it does to Oxford and the British Museum, such an amount of printed matter as to require nearly a mile of shelving every three years, the libraries of the new municipal universities are badly off for books. A correspondent of the Liverpool University gives the following particulars in the Liverpool Daily Post. He says that, as compared with the 800,000 volumes and more possessed by Oxford and Cambridge respectively, Trinity College, Dublin, has 400,000, Edinburgh 300,000, Glasgow 280,000, and Aberdeen 200,000. Manchester, besides the inestimable advantage of reference to the John Rylands Library, has over 160,000 volumes; Liverpool, though better off than most of the provincial universities, possesses barely 85,000 volumes. "These figures," he observes, "speak for themselves. In our own university, translated into particulars, they mean that in the faculties . . . many of the most indispensable works, monographs, and journals are lacking."

Since the establishment of the College of Forestry at Syracuse University in 1911, young men of every county in the State of New York, except one, have been in attendance, and 122 have been graduated. Foresters Week will be held at Syracuse University beginning Monday, April 12.

There were 700,000 pupils in the public schools of the Philippines during 1919, an increase of 100,000 over 1918. A further increase of 100,000 is expected for 1920.

A North Carolina conference on "The Crisis in Education and How to Meet It" is to be held at Greensboro, April 19 to May 2.

Student government at Radcliffe is to have jurisdiction over halls of residence, with the exception of house-keeping and finances.

Miss Mary L. Foster, associate professor of chemistry at Smith College, is to teach bio-chemistry at the International Institute for Girls in Spain next year. This year Miss Louise S. Cheever, associate professor of English at Smith, is teaching in Madrid at the International Institute.

Americanization is to be the topic in various phases, of a good deal of the activity of the 1920 University of California summer school.

## COMMENT UPON VOTE ON GREEK AT OXFORD

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England—As might have been expected, the decision of convocation to abolish compulsory Greek at Oxford has produced an aftermath of correspondence in the public press. Mr. R. W. Livingstone and Mr. Cyril Bailey, two opposing champions in the university lists, concur in their desire to spread the study of the language in "Greekless areas," and to give greater depth and reality to Greek scholarship in the public schools.

Perhaps the most interesting point of view is that of Mr. Venizelos. When asked what he thought about the abolition of compulsory Greek at Oxford, he replied that he was not at all surprised at the decision, and that he thought it natural and inevitable. "Nor," said he, "am I in the least disappointed. I hope and believe that the study of Greek in England will not suffer as a result. I don't see what good there can be in forcing Greek upon people who don't want to learn it. It rather does harm to the study of the language. I imagine that in future the teaching of Greek will become less extensive and more intensive. A knowledge of Greek will become the privilege of the intellectual aristocracy, but it will be a more thorough knowledge than has been the case in the past."

Prof. Arthur Thomas Quiller-Couch also made some characteristic observations. In his final address for the term at Cambridge, he remarked that compulsory Greek had now been done away with at Oxford, as well as at Cambridge. For his part, he had no objection to that, because his own instinct abhorred every kind of compulsion, but especially any compulsion practiced on the human mind. If young Englishmen could not be induced to want to know Greek for its own sake, for the ineffable beauty of its literature and the inestimable worth of its content; if we had taught it so stupidly, if we had fenced about its wells and streams, its green walks and whispering recesses, with deserts of grammar, and frontiers of syntax so arid that few any longer wanted to learn Greek—why, then, we had been in this, as in other things, fools in our generation. Greek was too good for us, that was all.

## YALE-IN-CHINA

Indirect Educational Results

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor has already published an account of the rise of Yale-in-China; how, beginning with 22 students and three American teachers, it has grown to a well-equipped college and preparatory school having nearly 200 students and a well-rounded faculty of 13. For the first ten years it existed in the Chinese city, in very cramped quarters, housed in dark, damp Chinese buildings. Then it moved out to the new campus, outside the city of Changsha, in the fall of 1916. Here it is housed in two dormitories, a recitation building and a laboratory, in addition to an artistic chapel.

Naturally an institution on which so much care and effort has been spent, must show that it has a place in the development of new ideals and aspirations among the people. It is not merely that so much history and physics and English are pumped into the rising youth. While busied in that task the men of Yale—that is the name Yale-in-China in Chinese—are trying by all means in their power to make the students see the need of reversing the old conception of the scholar as a privileged character, and putting in its place the idea that a scholar should serve society.

Of course the training ought to begin in school, but how? The first students who entered Yale felt hugely important; but they came by this conceit honestly. It was a part of the old Chinese view that any lettered man was to be set up on a pedestal. And many even of the younger students felt that, having started on the road to learning, they belonged to this aristocracy of letters. Some of them were poor and wanted scholarships, but the idea of earning the help by doing any sort of work outraged their sentiments. That such pride was a serious fault is easy for us to see, but to them it appeared a great virtue.

If only they could be induced to believe that a student who works for a living was not therefore an outcast, something might be done to give them a new attitude toward honest work. Yale began by seeing what could be done with one student who was very poor and depended on help both for tuition and food. He was asked to act as manager of the little bookroom where books and stationery were to be sold to the students. After a few days he came and begged off. He was being so unmercifully twitted by the other students for stooping to do the work of a "merchant" that he had to be released.

Several years elapsed before the experiment was tried again in that form. Meanwhile the members of the faculty did all in their power to overcome this aversion among the students for manual work. On the ball field or in the classroom, if a chair was to be moved or some other lifting or pounding was to be done, the teacher himself took a hand and called on some of the boys to help. At first they were surprised to think that a servant was not called, but soon they began to accept the situation.

Some of the students then went to America and from across the Pacific came letters telling their former schoolmates how American students actually worked in the gardens or in laundries or waited on tables to earn their way. They confessed that they themselves were doing the same kind of thing without being considered as outcasts. One of the Chinese, the progressive and efficient proctor, Mr. Wang, advised that Yale once more try the plan of giving students a chance to work for their board and tuition. With many misgivings the plan was again adopted and one of the students appointed to the same task in the bookroom. But this time the result was just the opposite. He began timidly, but found that instead of losing prestige he was envied by several others, who now began to come to the dean asking for something to do.

Now the embarrassment was to find tasks enough. Several of the men have been trained to use the typewriter and to keep books and file papers, becoming secretaries to the deans and doing their work very well.

Better yet, these students of today, whose elder brothers were too proud to work, are able to take charge of an athletic meet, not only managing the affair themselves, but actually carrying boards and poles and helping to dig postholes and erect grandstands. This was actually done a year ago by the students of Yale. And other scholars all over China are finding the same new spirit, both as to self-help and ability to take hold and do things. A call is being heard, from the Chinese themselves, for the establishment of a manual training department in the school.

Some ten or twelve years ago one of the miseries told the young men in one of the classes that the curse of China was the silk-gowned scholar with his long finger nails. For by his scorn of any task except that befitting a gentleman he led so great a proportion of his type to seek indolence rather than the salvation of the country through their diligence. Today the new youth are outgrowing that spirit. Yale is as happy in the result as in some of the high stand men in the classes.

Hazing has been officially abolished by the Student Senate, legislative body of the student self-government at the University of Wisconsin. Strong opposition to hazing expressed by the faculty, the public, and the newspapers of the State, the Legislature, older students, and student sentiment in other universities, was cited in the preamble of the senate's resolution. The present resolution is a reflection of student sentiment that has been growing in strength throughout the present year.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Cherry-Picking in the Alps

We reached Kibis at nine, and waited to water the horse, then started up the opposite side of the valley for the village of Conters. The road is smooth and good, but very steep, traversing steadily up and along broad meadows and orchards with one dip through a beech wood. Under the beech trees the sun came shivering in flakes of golden green upon the faintly-trembling leaves. There were tufts of ferns in the walls, and cool trickling springs. Emerging from this shadow we came out again upon broad meadowlands, in the midst of which Conters is built—that warm, wooden village, so daintily put down and smothered among fruit trees, over which its roofs emerge and peer down into the village of Prättigau, or up towards the glaciers of Silvretta.

As we had not warned the Brosi family of our arrival its members had gone out as usual to their work in the fields, leaving their house door locked. But whilst Frau Hold went off to fetch her people, I was most kindly welcomed by their neighbors the Sprecherers, who live in a large wooden chalet across the street. When the Brosis returned from the fields I was summoned to their house next door. It is a pretty, low homestead, built all of wood, which is burnt almost black by the sun. Hops grow abundantly over the stacked wood, clinging in green festoons from the eaves and tossing back long streamers from the beams. Lucia, Frau Hold's pretty young sister—a girl with lots of yellow hair plaited round her head like a crown—came out to meet me, and took me through a dark passage into the Stube, a sitting-room which is like most Graubünden sitting-rooms, paneled entirely with wood; a green stove of solid serpentine in one corner, a cupboard with some inlaid work on its doors, and painted plates on the dresser, in another; and a bench running round the wall behind the table. Quantities of flowers, grown in potted-meats, broke the sunlight in the windows, and here the bees buzzed dreamily. The Stadthalter then took me out into his garden to see the young trees, calling special attention to a wonderful Italian cherry tree which bore cherries like liquid red light.

The mid-day meal was now announced. . . . And after this the Stadthalter said, "Die Jagd wird jetzt losgehen." The ladies of the party were all provided with serviceable aprons; Herr Brosi, and Julius our driver, each shouldered a ladder; and off we went to the cherry trees. The Em, or second crop of hay, had already grown high, but our host, being a gentleman of large property and vast hospitality, allowed us to plunge reck-

lessly through the high grass of the orchards till the cherry trees were reached. There, then, were the cherries! They shone against the sky, they dipped and danced amongst the leaves. I was soon up in their midst, clambering to the topmost branches. I . . . stayed to contemplate the scene and do penance for former abuse of Lamartine's account of Swiss scenery. That gentleman, in one of his poems, described glaciers descending into oak forests. I almost found he spoke the truth, for here, as I stood up among the branches of my cherry tree,

in the same joyous spirit of thankfulness for life that marks those of their descendants, of whom we say 'he' or 'she' is a Cutler. Perhaps there was room in Ebenezer's shanty for Mrs. Ward's little daughter Julia, to whom this rosewood desk belonged. If Ebenezer had been as exact as he was honest—I thank him now for not having charged for the horse the day it was 'had' and not 'used'—if he had dated his bill properly, we might fix the year of my mother's first visit to Boston, and determine whether or no

## / Butterfly

All the grandeur of the blue sky—  
With saffron clouds, tinged gold;  
And the wind that sings down from  
them;  
The straight, tall trees—  
Green, and drowned in the sun;  
The warmth that flows over the  
world—  
The great, hilled, colorful world;  
And against it all the exquisite flight—  
Dipping—fluttering—floating—  
Of a butterfly. —George O'Neill.



Wareham Bridge, from the Etching by Seymour Haden

## Wareham, an Ancient Port

The road to Wareham is across the heath, through Lychett Minister, where is an inn named the "Peter's Finger," with a painted signpost by the wayside to explain this unusual title.

Wareham must have been one of the very earliest of human settlements in Dorset. It is unique in this: that it is a fortified town, that it lies within the compass of its own entrenchments, and that the great ramparts which still shut it in cannot be less than one thousand years old. The town stands on a ridge between the rivers Piddle or Pidel on the north and the Frome on the south. On the East lies the Poole estuary, so that the only land approach to the place is from the west, where entrenchments are the most massive and formidable.

In ancient days the sea came nearer to Wareham than it does now: the rivers were wider, and there was a great swamp stretching seaward from the foot of the ridge. Wareham was, indeed, a seaport of a kind. When Edward III was preparing for the siege of Calais the town provided three ships and fifty-nine men for the fleet. A good deal of shipping came here, so the records say, and so the simple quay and the waterside storehouses still testify.

The Wareham of the present day is a little town of two thousand inhabitants, very pleasantly placed on a strip of green meadow between two broad rivers. It stands on the edge of the Great Heath, at the end of the sea inlet, with only the Purbeck hills between it and the Channel. On all sides but the south the town is surrounded by its ancient walls ten centuries old. On the south quarter runs the River Frome. The walls are represented by immense banks, steep and broken here and there by gorse and brambles or scored by headlong paths made by the children. Seen from a distance the town is most picturesque. A long green rampart rises sheer out of the meadow; at the foot of the slope is a stream edged by rushes and peopled by white ducks; over the top of the bank can be seen the roofs and chimneys of a town and the tower of a church. A causeway leads across the meadow to a gap in the wall—this is the North Gate, which opens upon the long street.

The whole of the town is within the walls. Indeed, so much has the little place shrunken that it occupies but a part of the area enclosed by the entrenchments. The rest of the space is filled up by gardens and orchards. The summit of the wall makes an excellent promenade, most affected by the children at all times and by young men and maidens on high days and holidays. From the crown of the rampart it is possible to look down upon the few houses which venture near the battlements, upon potato plots, upon pig-styes and courtyards, flower gardens and paddocks with cows. Those who know the town say that the lanes between the gardens are old streets, and that there were once houses along Mill Lane, Bell Lane, and Howard's Lane.

On the south side of the town—as

the earliest of her many jaunts to the city was made with mother and grandmother in Ebenezer's shanty. I am sure it was of the same genus as the One-Horse-Shay, painted yellow, lined with blue broadcloth, swung low and roomy between two vast wheels.

"Another bill dated Paris, 1844, made out to Miss Wowe, for various embroidered muslin caps and dresses! Who says there is no romance in ancient receipts? If the rosewood desk held nothing but its old bills, I could construct from them its owner's intimate history."

Emerson's Hope

"I hear it said that Emerson was too sanguine; that the actual generation in America is not turning out so well as he expected," said Matthew Arnold, in his lecture on Emerson, delivered in America, in 1883. "Very likely he was too sanguine as to the near future; in this country it is difficult not to be too sanguine. Very possibly the present generation may prove unworthy of his high hopes; even several generations succeeding this may so prove. . . . In this country it is difficult, as I said, not to be sanguine. Very many of our own writers are over-sanguine, and on the wrong grounds. But you have two men who in what they have written show their sanguineness in a line where courage and hope are just where they are also tremendously important, but where they are not easy. The two men are Franklin and Emerson."

"Franklin's confidence in the happiness with which industry, honesty, and economy will crown the life of this work-day world, is such that he runs over with felicity. With a like felicity does Emerson run over, when he contemplates the happiness eternally attached to the life in the Spirit. You cannot prize him too much, nor heed him too diligently. He has lessons for both the branches of our race. I figure him to my mind as visible on earth still, as still standing there by Boston Bay, or at his own Concord. In his habit as he lived, but of heightened stature—a shining feature, with one hand stretched out toward the east, to our laden and laboring England; the other toward the ever-growing west, to his own dearly-beloved America—great, intelligent, availing himself of the future, to us he shows guidance his lucid freedom, his cheerfulness and hope; to you his dignity, delicacy, serenity, elevation."

The First Bluebird

Just rain and snow! and rain again!  
And drizzle! drip! and blow!  
Then snow! and thaw! and slush! and  
then—  
Some more rain and snow!

This morning I was 'most afeard  
To wake up when, I jing!  
I seen the sun shine out and heard  
The first bluebird of spring!  
Mother she'd raised the window some—  
And in across the orchard come,  
Soft as an angel's wing.  
A breezy, treesy, beesy hum,  
Too sweet for anything!

The winter's shroud was rent—  
The sun burst forth in glee,  
And when that bluebird sung, my  
heart—  
Hopped out o' bed with me!  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

## The Wylies at Checkers

James Wylie is about to make a move on the dambrod, and in the little Scotch room there is an awful silence befitting the occasion. James, with his hand poised—for if he touches a piece he has to play it, Allick will see to that—raises his red head suddenly to read Allick's face. His father, who is Allick, is pretending to be in a panic lest James should make this move. James grins heartily, and his fingers are about to close on the "man" when some instinct of self-preservation makes him peer once more. This time Allick is caught; the unholy ecstasy on his face tells as plain as porridge that he has been luring James to destruction. James glares; and, too late, his opponent is a simple old father again. James mops his head, sprawls in the manner most conducive to thought in the Wylie family, and protruding his underlip settles down to a reconsideration of the board.

You will find them thus any Saturday night (after family worship, which sends the servant to bed); and sometimes the pauses are so long that in the end they forget whose move it is.

We have given James a longer time to make his move than our kind friends in front will give him, but in the meantime something has been happening. David has come in, wearing a black coat and his Sabbath boots, for he has been to a public meeting. David is a whiskered like his father and brother (Allick's whiskers being worn as a sort of caveat round the neck), and he has the old brisk manner of one who must arrive anywhere a little before anyone else. The painter who, did the three of them for fifteen pounds (you may observe the canvases on the walls) has caught this characteristic, perhaps accidentally, for David is almost stepping out of his frame, as if to hurry off somewhere; while Allick and James look as if they were pinned to the wall for life. All the six of them, men and pictures, however, have a family resemblance, like granite blocks from their own quarry. They are as Scotch as peat for instance, and they might exchange eyes without any neighbor noticing the difference, inquisitive little blue eyes that seem to be always totting up the price of things.

The dambrod players pay no attention to David, nor does he regard them. Dumping down on the sofa he removes his 'lastie sides, as his Sabbath boots are called, by pushing one against the other, gets into a pair of hand-sewn slippers, deposits the boots as according to rule in the ottoman, and crosses to the fire. There must be something on David's mind tonight, for he pays no attention to the game, neither gives advice (than which nothing is more maddening) nor exchanges a wink with Allick over the parlous condition of James's crown. You can hear the wag-at-the-wall clock in the lobby ticking.—From "What Every Woman Knows," by J. M. Barrie.

Charity

How many things might be tolerated in peace and left to conscience, had we but charity, and were it not the chief stronghold of our hypocrisy to be ever judging one another.—John Milton.

## Of the Father's Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHO does he look like?" This is the question that the appropriate features of a very young baby. Yet in the seemingly innocent query there is a hidden pitfall. Here is the first subtle attempt of the human mind, blind to the truth of being to fasten mortality, with attendant discords, to the child. Subtle because, once admitted that the infant resembles one member of his family in appearance, the next step is to choose from other relatives characteristics of disposition, health, and even vices—mortal mind, always perverse, selecting the worst rather than the best in each case. If, however, we accept the fundamental biblical statement from Genesis: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him," it must certainly follow that one man can only resemble another, as each resembles his Maker. Mortal laws of heredity, even in the most innocent guise, should have no place in our thought about a little child.

The preacher said, "God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." Surely one of the most unhappy of these "inventions" is the attempt to trace life in matter from generation to generation. Material medica and physical systems add these "inventions" with experimental research, until poor mortal man finds himself fairly staggering under the belief of inherited tendencies. To illustrate, a man who would not think of limiting himself to his predecessor's dwelling-place or business connections, will patiently shoulder the burden of weak lungs or an uncontrollable temper. And why? Because it has been persistently impressed upon him since childhood, that they are part of his birthright. Not only does he accept them, but, unless his ideas about heredity improve, he fully expects them to be continued in future generations. Of his rightful inheritance of good, and of the law by which he may claim this heritage, he must learn through Christian Science.

In his talks with his disciples and others, Christ Jesus often referred to man's inheritance. And his teaching is our starting point from which to approach a scientific understanding of the subject. In the gospel of Matthew he makes a very clear, direct statement that we should call no mortal by the name of father. Here is our reason for being—admit matter as the father, and material laws of heredity rule; perceive Spirit as Father, and man is free from those false laws. Since we are learning in Christian Science to obey the scriptural commands, there is no reason why this one should not be followed in a literal sense, especially in training the young.

The actual denying of the fatherhood of mortal man may seem to some rather impractical, but so considered was metaphysical healing not many decades past. The false concept of heredity being one of the errors from which mankind needs healing, no more logical start can be conceived, than to teach the rising generation man's proper relationship to God, or Mind, and conversely to teach them no untrue laws of physical inheritance. The understanding of Christian Science necessarily results in healing. Men who were thinking thus naturally of the Science of being would find themselves freer, more like their Father, who is never ill, never tired, never limited in any way, and has no "family failings." In a graphic simile, which we find in John's account of Jesus' life, the Master likens the absolute freedom of man claiming his spiritual birthright to the untrammelled play of the wind rushing hither and thither through space where it "listeth."

It is not to be wondered that Paul warned his generation to avoid genealogies, as he considered them vain and unprofitable. He, doubtless, perceived the long line of false conclusions and suffering into which they lead mankind. In fact, to some types of the human mind, this study, searching far back into the years for family data, becomes almost an obsession. The man with this hobby is in deepest darkness as to the truth of being. Nor does he wish a single ray of the light of Christian Science to penetrate this darkness; because it would require of him, as Jesus did, so many centuries ago, of the man who wished to bury his father, "Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead." In explanation of this verse Mrs. Eddy says: "Let discord of every name and nature be heard no more, and let the harmonious and true sense of Life and being take possession of human consciousness." (Science and Health, page 355.) In the first few pages of "Retrospection and Introspection," Mrs. Eddy gives us an example of the ideal attitude of mind toward the past, and toward those with whom she has been connected. Here she sketches briefly her ancestry, dwelling only on the mental traits. She mentions their intelligence, devoutness, generosity, service for country in political life, as well as gallantry and brave sacrifice in war. She does not mention the color of their eyes nor any ailments they might have had. The title to this sketch is illuminating, revealing, as it does, the relative importance which she gave to heredity in her thought. The title is "Ancestral Shadows." In the same volume on page 21, Mrs. Eddy says very significantly, "It is well to know, dear reader, that our material, mortal history is but the record of dreams, not of man's real existence, and the dream has no place in the Science of being. It is as a tale

that is told, and 'as the shadow when it declineth.' The heavenly intent of earth's shadows is to chasten the affections, to rebuke human consciousness and turn it gladly from a material, false sense of life and happiness, to spiritual joy and true estimate of being." And again later on the same page, she adds, "Mere historic incidents and personal events are frivolous and of no moment, unless they illustrate the ethics of Truth."

When the sun goes down, the shadow of the mountain lengthens out upon the plain. Busy little streams carry soil from the heights to the level floor below. Great rocks roll down. For centuries they have stood thus—the mountain clad in snow, the plain green with growing things—two distinct forms of natural beauty. The shadow of the great mountain does not change the plain in any way, as each morning's sun reveals. So in our own experience, if shadows from other lives seem to fall upon ours, let us remember that they are only shadows, which the ever dawning light of Truth will dispel. Let us reverse the popular saying, "Too good to be true"; and say of evil falsely believed to be inherited or otherwise "Too bad to be true." Thus we can take possession of our heritage of good, whereby we can be good, and be conscious of good in others, in an ever-increasing degree. In this mental attitude children, both big and little, will represent and resemble, "Our Father which art in heaven."

## Lake Shang

Oh! she is like a picture in the spring,  
This lake of Shang, with the wild hills  
gathering  
Into a winding garden at the base  
Of stormless waters; pines, deep blue,  
enlace  
The lessening slopes, and broken  
moonlight gleams  
Across the waves like pearls we thread  
In dreams.  
Like a wisp of jasper strands the corn  
unfolds,  
Field upon field beyond the quiet  
woods;  
The late-blown rush flaunts in the  
dusk serene  
Her netted sash and slender skirt of  
green.  
Sadly I turn my prow toward the  
shore,  
The dream behind me and the world  
before. —From "A Lute of Jade."

## Socrates on Government

Socrates used to say that, although no man undertakes a trade he has not learned, even the meanest, yet every one thinks himself sufficiently qualified for the hardest of all trades, that of government.—Bolingbroke.

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AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### A Platform Plank for Public Schools

IN A period when the political parties are inviting suggestions for platform planks on which to make their appeal to the voters in the coming presidential campaign, the Republican managers can hardly turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the New York and Illinois teachers for a plank that shall declare for national action to check the deterioration of the American public schools. There are reasons why such a plank might well be adopted. The principal reason, of course, is the situation with respect to the schools themselves. But another is the situation of the Republicans with respect to the coming campaign.

Support of the public schools is distinctly an American issue. It underlies the whole American system of government and is generally conceded to be the foundation of American citizenship. If the people are not to continue the education of the rising generation under public auspices and with efficiency, the way will be opened to increasing illiteracy; and popular government has never yet succeeded on the basis of an illiterate citizenship. Nobody knows this better than the teachers in the public schools. Most of the teachers are women, and the Republican managers are not by any means overlooking the fact that something like 7,000,000 women will be entitled to vote for a presidential candidate in the next election, even if no thirty-sixth state can be found to ratify the woman suffrage constitutional amendment in time to bring all the women in the country to the ballot box this year. There is little question that a public school plank would make a peculiarly strong appeal to the women voters. Merely as a talking point for the women themselves, and for all who should undertake to address them in the interests of republicanism, a school plank would have definite value.

There is more to be said on the subject, however, than what concerns merely partisan political advantage. What the teachers have proposed to the Republican managers involves a federal awakening to the dangers now confronting the American educational system. It would pledge the party candidates, if they succeed in carrying the country, to a definite effort to save the system from further deterioration by giving the public schools the benefit of definite and well-organized federal support. If the teachers have their way, the plank will recognize the public schools as "the bulwark of democracy," obligated to prepare the future citizenry of the nation. The present shortage of trained teachers will be cited as a serious menace to the welfare of society, and increased national support will be advocated, to the end that there may be developed "a public school system that will furnish equal educational opportunity to all the children of every state in the Union." The teachers would pledge the party, incidentally, to the establishment of a National Department of Education, with a representative in the Cabinet. This, of course, is substantially the plan that has recently been before Congress, and whether the platform committee would think it best to go so far in the outlining of methods is a question. There would be no need to stick over details, however. The main point would be to have the party pledged to make the perfection of the public educational system a definite national purpose.

Probably the teachers acting in this matter have no wish to make it a partisan affair. What they are after is to bring the present needs of the schools definitely before the country. Teachers have been carrying on an agitation to this end for some time past, focusing it upon the proposed legislation that has been pending in the form of first one, and then another, bill in Congress. In default of conclusive action there, they have seized the opportunity offered by the pending campaign to bring their plan for educational improvement more prominently before the public. While their proposal has so far been put up to the Republicans, there appears to be no special reason why it might not as well have been proposed to the Democrats, if the sponsors had conceived the Democrats to have equal chances of success this year at the polls. Now that the proposal is out, there would apparently be nothing to prevent the Democrats from acting upon it, if they should happen to feel that a national education plank would help them with the voters. And whatever discussion of the proposal can be engendered politically would appear to be grist for the teachers' mill, regardless of its particular partisan color.

However, no one may fairly conceive the action of the teachers as merely an effort to feather their own professional nests. Their effort is based on the great public need, not on any desire for selfish advantage. If there anywhere now remains a doubt that the need is great, that doubt might well be dissipated by the known facts as to the thousands of competent teachers who have been forced, by economic stress, to leave the schools for more remunerative employment, and by the fact that the average pay of school teachers in the United States in 1919, namely \$684, has so far been increased no more than 10 per cent. There are entire states whose teachers receive a yearly average of less than \$600. Over 3,000,000 children, we are informed, are now going to school to incompetent teachers or are not going to school at all. In the rural districts of the country there are over 30,000 schools without teachers, and it is known that productive farms have been deserted in large part because the farmers have felt the imperative need of moving their families to districts where proper schooling is obtainable. Amid such conditions, and with the increasing American illiteracy shown to have been responsible for the disqualification of 700,000 men who were drafted for effective service in the great war, the teachers are to be thanked for pressing this issue upon the attention of a political party. If both parties are wise, they will adopt some such plank as is proposed.

### Armenia

ALTHOUGH a superficial view may disclose but little evidence to justify such a statement, nevertheless, it may safely be ventured that the darkest hour in the fortunes of the Armenian people is passed, and that the dawn of real freedom and of the achievement of long-cherished hopes is at hand, and assured. The reason for such a statement is not far to seek. Armenia, at long last, has seen the utter necessity of depending upon herself. Every great and successful struggle for freedom has begun in this way. Once the standard of liberty is raised, it will attract lovers of liberty from the ends of the earth, but it must first be raised. When Greece sought her freedom from the Turk, nearly a hundred years ago, she did not send deputations all over the world seeking to enlist the world's sympathies, and induce other nations to come to her rescue. On that memorable March day, in 1821, she raised the banner of revolt, at Jassy, against all the hosts of the Turkish Empire, and she did it practically alone. Let those come to her aid who would, she would go on, and do her uttermost, whether they came or not. The story of how she ultimately succeeded is one of the great stories of modern history.

Now, no one, of course, doubts for a moment the courage, the patience, and the splendid perseverance of the Armenians. The record of the Armenian soldiers during the war is second to none amongst those who fought on the side of the Allies. No one, moreover, can blame the Armenians for depending upon the promise of the Allies that one of the surest results of the war, in the event of an allied victory, would be an independent Armenian state. They had every right to depend upon this promise, and it is tremendously to the shame of the allied and associated governments that it should have been broken. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Armenian people has never been the attitude which wins freedom. Quite unconsciously, the Armenian has gone about everywhere displaying the sign of a dominated people. To the world of today, what does the Armenian stand for? He stands for a tale of suffering, of horror, of outrage, of injustice. Met with what? Met with patience and resignation and a strange, almost exasperating, insistence that all he wants is to be let alone, and that if only the Turk will leave him alone all will be well.

The world is strangely apt to accept a people at that people's own estimate. The Armenian massacred, the Armenian browbeaten, the Armenian forever appealing for help, the Armenian hoping and hoping, and ever having hope deferred, terrible as it may appear, this actually has come to be the world's normal view of the situation. An Armenian experiencing any other conditions would not be an Armenian. Within the last few years, especially within the last few weeks, this view of Armenia has reached almost grotesque proportions, and yet the world has looked on unaiding, probably, in its heart of hearts, dumfounded that it should be so unmoved.

But now, at last, into this sky of utter darkness comes the first real light. It is contained in a cable dispatch from Armenia to the Armenian National Union in the United States announcing, in so many words, that the French are unable to assure the defense of the country, and adding this sentence, "We have mobilized the forces of the Armenian armies." Here, it is difficult to doubt, is the solution of the Armenian question. France has failed to afford the Armenians safety, failed shamefully. Great Britain, with all her other burdens, cannot undertake the task. The United States declines to undertake it. There is nothing for it but for Armenia to undertake it herself. And Armenia can do it. She will not long have to struggle alone, though she must always take the lead in the struggle. A world which remains impassive in the presence of a quite unrighteous resignation will take fire in the presence of courage, rising against all odds, for liberty.

### English Waterways

UNDOUBTEDLY one of the phases of government which the ordinary citizen finds most difficult to regard with patience is a stolid ignoring of what, to him, seems the perfectly obvious. A case in point is afforded in the action, or rather the inaction, of the government of the United Kingdom in regard to the waterways throughout the country. As far back as 1906, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole question. This commission sat for three years, took an enormous amount of evidence, made a most exhaustive inquiry into the matter, and, in due time, issued a voluminous report. So far none of the recommendations of this report have, according to Sydney Preston, a well-known engineer, been carried out.

One of the most far-reaching results of this failure on the part of the authorities was seen during the war. The war threw an enormous pressure upon the railways. Right of way had to be given to the movement of men and munitions at all times, and the more such movements increased, the more, of course, civilian traffic was curtailed. A fuller use of the long-neglected canal system of the country was an obvious means of relieving the railways, and a Canal Control Department was accordingly established. Special training was given to men to assist in the working of the canals; the canal companies received special assistance; traffic was canvassed for, and special measures were taken to divert traffic from the railways to the canals. Such a work, however, as that of developing a national canal system cannot be done over night. The result was disappointing, and, according to the evidence given later before the Select Committee on Transport, not at all commensurate with the time, labor, and expense involved in furthering the scheme. Traders could not be induced to divert their traffic from the railways, and even requested the canvassers not to call.

Now, one of the chief obstacles in the way of development is, of course, the fact that when the canals were constructed there was no attempt at uniformity. They were usually constructed for local needs, and exhibit all sorts of variations in the matter of the gauge of the locks, the depth of water, and so on. Another difficulty is the fact that the trader finds it practically impossible to get a

quotation for a through rate. A trader can go to the office of any railway company, and obtain such a rate for his goods to any part of the three kingdoms, but nothing of the kind is possible in the case of the canals. All this, however, is, quite obviously, merely a question of organization. It may be a simple matter of fact that goods, water-borne from London to Birmingham, must pass over six different canals, all separately owned, but there is nothing in this to prevent the working out of a through rate.

The problem presented by the lack of uniformity in the canals themselves is a much more serious one, but no one doubts that if ever this problem were really tackled it would be readily solved. There seems to be a very strong opinion, however, that the government will have to solve it. The canals are not paying. Large numbers of them are barely able to meet expenses, whilst practically none are paying dividends. They do not, therefore, offer much attraction to the "private owner." After all, there is much sound common sense in the statement recently made by Mr. A. Neville Chamberlain, in London, on the matter. "Canals," he said, "should be maintained like public roads, and anyone should be allowed to carry upon them, subject to paying the necessary tolls."

### Ecuador and Its Intellectuals

IF THE proportion of whites in the population of a country is to be taken as an indication of its intellectual status, then one might fairly expect only a very moderate intellectual achievement from Ecuador. One of the smallest of Andean countries, with its few mountain towns linked with the rest of the world practically not otherwise than through its one important seaport, its entire population is only about 1,500,000, and of this number all are Indians and blacks excepting the 400,000 of mixed origin and a mere 100,000 whites. At best, the 1200 primary schools, with a nominal attendance of 80,000, do not begin to account for all the children of school age, and the 30 or 40 secondary schools have to do with no more than 4500 pupils, all told. Like all Andean countries, however, Ecuador gives preference to all who assume to follow a professional career, and for higher instruction she counts the three universities of Quito, Guayaquil, and Cuenca, with six provincial schools of trades and professions. And as if to give special point to the national attitude thus struck by these higher institutions of learning, an article recently translated into the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union provides some measure of Ecuador's intellectual achievement by citing the work of Ecuadorian authors.

Few if any of their names would be recognized by North American readers—a statement, more's the pity, that might be made with almost equal veracity about the great majority of those who are, or recently have been, producing prose or poetry in any of the South American countries. Few of the modern Ecuadorian writers have even published their work in book form, and there is no modern anthology to make them known. Just because of these things, however, the gathering together of the data contained in this Bulletin article has peculiar significance. Clearly there is a literary movement in Ecuador, and wherever there is definite literary expression there are the elements of intellectual progress.

Perhaps it is hardly self-expression that Ecuador is giving out through these writers. The poetry, tending often toward pessimism and melancholy, seems to show the influence of French and Spanish writers rather than of the native life of the country. Only rarely does a young poet sing of people and things Ecuadorian. Prose writers are more generous in this respect. Yet it is with biographical or literary criticism, political dissertation, lectures, sociological discussion, or learned essays upon one subject or another, that the Ecuadorian prose writers apparently delight to concern themselves, as a rule, rather than with stories and sketches dealing with the contrasting habits and customs of their native mountain heights and valleys, or with life as it goes on about them in the isolated and self-centered Ecuadorian cities. The writers of Ecuador must have their day of literary experimentation, no doubt, but the output of this day, in proportion as it speaks little except indirectly of the real Ecuador, can have only casual interest for the reading public elsewhere. When Ecuadorian writers begin to tell the real story of Ecuador—when they are able to lay bare the heart of the Indian peon; when they can show that that heart is, after all, alive; when they can translate the long-continued effort of their liberalists into literary values; when they can analyze their caste system through the medium of fiction—then the world will stop to read. And then, too, Ecuador will be really on its way.

### Hjalmar Branting

IN SPITE of the fact that he is a Socialist and, indeed, the founder of Swedish Socialism, it could have surprised no one at all acquainted with the story of the man, that Hjalmar Branting, the new Premier of Sweden, should have attained to the highest public office his country has to offer him. It is not that he is a great parliamentarian, or a great politician, or even a great partisan. But rather because he is simply a very able man, very much in earnest, ready at all times to support a just cause, quite regardless of whether his actions accord with the demands of party or those of any set policy. Such a man in a naturally liberal country like Sweden has a quite inevitable way of getting to the front.

Hjalmar Branting has always been in earnest. Like William Lloyd Garrison, moreover, he has evidently a tremendous conviction in the power of earnestness. It was because he was in earnest that he threw up, some forty years ago, what promised to be a brilliant career as an astronomer and mathematician, and attached himself to the great liberal movement which, in the early eighties of last century, swept over the Scandinavian countries under the literary leadership of such men as Brandes and Ibsen. Young Branting embraced the new movement with enthusiasm, and, regarding Socialism as the best means of making the new ideas practical, became a convinced Socialist, and devoted all his energies to the spreading of the doctrines of Marx and his followers. Thus he founded the now famous "Social-Demokraten," and for several years wrote all the leading articles and

many other articles himself; while in 1889 he formally established the Swedish Socialist Party, and became its leader.

Those were troublous times. Sweden had no love for Socialists. With Germany as her ideal, both in learning and in government, the Swedish authorities, as far as the Socialists were concerned, were inclined to take their cue from Bismarck, who in 1889 was still undisputed master in Germany. And so, in that year, Branting was imprisoned for reprinting in his paper an article which was held to be objectionable. Imprisonment, however, could not stop the march of events. The new party grew stronger every month that passed, and under Branting's able leadership developed a moderation and sanity which appealed to an ever larger number. In 1896 Branting was elected to the Riksdag, and the Swedish Social Democratic Party began to take its place as a really important political power; whilst the position of its leader each year became more secure in the confidence of his country.

For Branting seems always to have been a national rather than a party character. Both Conservatives and Liberals have, in turn, been eager to secure his support; whilst, to a curious extent, when the great war broke out and Sweden found herself between the upper and nether millstones of Germany and Russia, it was in Hjalmar Branting, perhaps more than in any other public man in the country, that the Allies placed their confidence. Branting was a convinced believer all the way through the great struggle, that it was necessary for Sweden to preserve her neutrality. But this did not prevent him from denouncing, on occasion, with all the power of his remarkable eloquence, the outrages committed by the Central Powers. The German ideal, he was wont to insist, was irreconcilable with the development of humanity toward a higher civilization, and in a memorable speech in 1917 he insisted that to overthrow this ideal was "the giant task" of the Allies "in the world war."

### Editorial Notes

POLITICAL interest in Great Britain is centered on the by-elections in North and South Edinburgh, being held today. North Edinburgh has always been looked upon as a fairly safe Conservative seat, but this time it is being attacked by a staunch Asquithian Liberal. The Conservative candidate is also equally staunch in his adherence to the old party ideals. He is said to consider the present government expenditure justified, is not prepared to commit himself on the question of liquor control, and sees no need to change the present system of government for Ireland. It has been said by critics that the Asquithian Liberals "have learnt nothing from the war." One wonders what the Scots electors will say about the Conservative candidate.

"If it is not too late to comment on your article of March 4, on 'A Memorable Speech,' I should like to suggest that what is really worth remembering is the fact that Mr. Gladstone was no more able to expel the Turks from Europe or safeguard Armenia than anybody else." So writes a correspondent; but, in common justice to Mr. Gladstone's great achievement, it ought to be remarked that his memorable speech in the House of Commons, on May 7, 1877, was not delivered in behalf of the Armenians, but in behalf of the Bulgarians; and that Mr. Gladstone did not advocate the expulsion of the Turk from Europe, but from the territory today known as Bulgaria. Mr. Gladstone succeeded in doing all he set out to do. The Bulgarians achieved their freedom, and the Turk was ultimately expelled, "bag and baggage," from Bulgarian territory.

WHILE traveling by rail is becoming more difficult and uncertain, the art of voyaging by air is gaining confidence and reaching a height of luxury estimated only by its own elevation. A report of a flight from Calcutta to Bombay has all the romance of the story of Sinbad the Sailor, that pioneer aviator on a somewhat precarious living machine. As Sinbad looked down upon the treasures of the valley below him, so did the passengers of the Handley Page Company gaze on the unknown land where treasures undreamed of by Sinbad are only waiting for discovery. It is said that the Indian butler, in characteristic Indian fashion, slept almost the whole journey, except when serving refreshments. The pilot, Captain Clarke, however, it is understood, was wide awake from start to finish.

WHAT might be called an intelligence department is being started by the Council of the Institute at the Hampstead Garden suburb, in England. It is proposed to train girls recently employed in the various war service departments in first-rate housewifery and, as stated in the daily papers, "in real business intelligence." A member of the council said: "We realize there is something beyond mere typewriting, shorthand, and book-keeping, the mere training of fingers. We aim at the cultivation of intelligence." The idea is a laudable one, and comes at a time ripe for the development. The scheme comprises the extension of the present institute and hostel, and also scholarships for children of soldiers fallen in the war.

It is interesting to contemplate two facts pertaining to the present coal situation. The first is that the United States Attorney-General, in a statement, calculates that the coal operators should not charge more than 20 cents a ton additional on the basis of the increase in wages granted to the miners, and asks for reports, upon which to base investigations, from various communities in which prices appear to be too high. The second fact is set forth in a report from Washington to the effect that bituminous coal prices quoted to the United States Navy range up to \$14.42 a ton over the government maximum price effective to April 1.

REPORTS seem to indicate that a recent convention in Mexico City has pledged 30,000 Socialists of the country to support General Alvarado Obregon for the national presidency. There are no data at hand, however, to indicate whether these Mexican Socialists are of the old-line, radical, ultra-radical, or Communist order.